

Angliae Notitia;
OR,
THE PRESENT
STATE
OF
England:

Together with
DIVERS REFLECTIONS
UPON

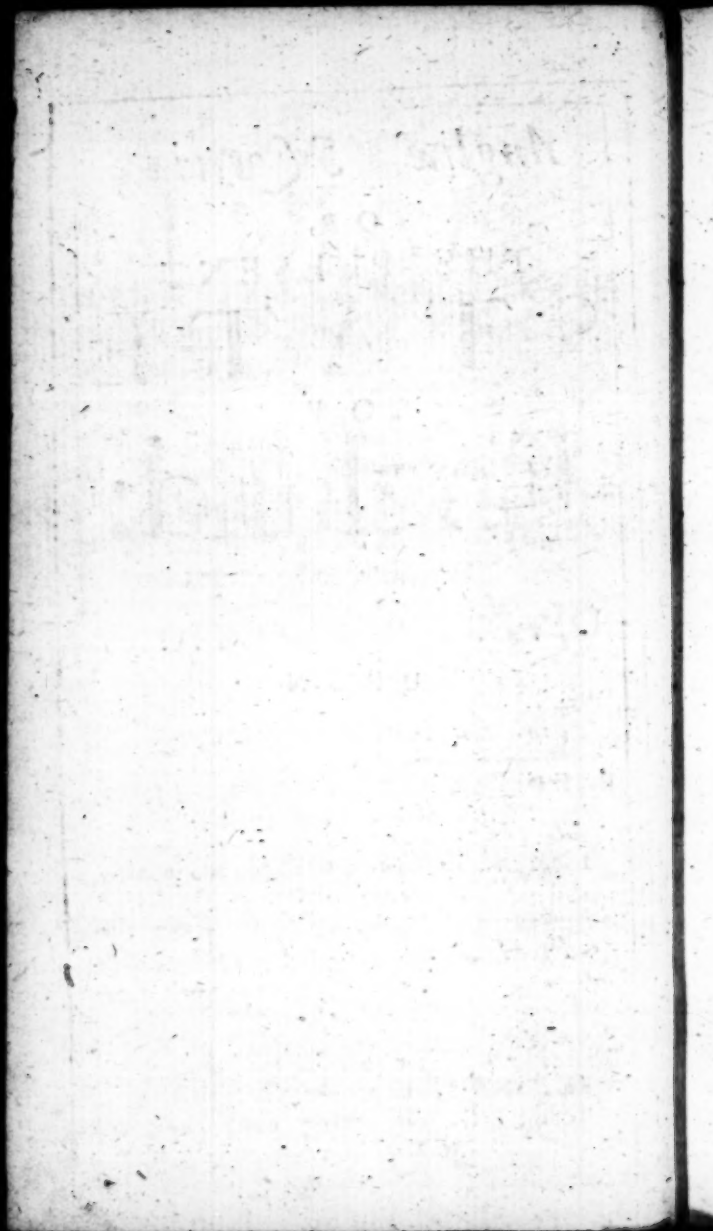
The Antient State thereof.

By EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE
Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Third Edition, Corrected, and much
Augmented.

In Magnis voluissé sat est —

In the SAVOY,
Printed by T. N. for John Martyn Printer to the
Royal Society, and are to be sold at the Sign
of the Bell a little without Temple-Bar.
MDC LXIX.



To the Right Honourable
CHARLES
Earl of *CARLILE*, Vicount
Howard of Morpeth, Baron *Dacre of*
Gilsland, Lord Lieutenant in the Coun-
ties of *Cumberland* and *Westmerland*,
One of the Lords of His Majesties
Most Honourable *Privy Council*, late
Lord Ambassador Extraordinary to
Three of the Northern Soverain Princes,
and now Ambassador Extraordinary
to the High and Mighty Prince
CHARLES the Eleventh of that
Name, King of *Swethland*.

My LORD,

AS those very Honourable Em-
ployments abroad (whereof his
Majesty hath judged Your Ex-
cellency worthy, not only for Your most
Noble Extraction and Eminent De-
gree, but also for your excellent En-
dowments both Intellectual and Moral)
have rendred you abundantly able to

understand thoroughly the Present State
of divers Foreign Countreys; so that
high Dignity wherewith the King hath
been pleased to honour you at home (by
placing you as one of his most faithful
and vigilant Centinels in the Highest
Watch-Tower of his Chief Kingdom,
viz. in that Noble, Honourable, and
Reverend Assembly of Privy Counsel-
lors) hath made you very capable of
giving a large and judicious Account
of the Present State of this Nation,
without any the least assistance from
this Treatise; yet because your Ex-
cellency hath intimated some approba-
tion of the Design, and lately owned
the Designer for your Servant, he is
encouraged to present the same to Your
Excellency; imploring your Patronage
thereof, and the continuance of your fa-
vour and assistance towards the like fu-
ture endeavours of

My Lord,

Your Excellencies most humbly
devoted Servant,

Edw. Chamberlayne.



To the Reader.

IN this small Treatise the *Reader* may not reasonably expect to have his *Fancy* much delighted.

(*Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri.*)

but only to have his understanding informed; and therefore the Author hath industriously avoided all curious *Flowers of Rhetorick*, and made it his whole business to feed his Reader with abundant variety of *Excellent Fruits*.

Here are interspersed some Observations, which though already known to many English men, yet may be unknown to most *Strangers* and *Foreigners*, for the information of whom this Book is *secondarily* intended; and for that end will shortly be translated into the *French Tongue*; whereby may be extinguisht in some measure the Thirst which Foreigners generally have to

To the Reader.

know the *Present State* of this considerable *Monarchy*.

Although the main aim is to inform all men of the *Present State* of this Kingdom, yet divers *Reflections* are made upon the *Past State* thereof; that so by comparing that with the present, some men may thereby not only be moved to endeavour the *Restoration* of what was heretofore better, and the *abolition* of what is now worse; but also in some measure may foresee without consulting our *Astrologers* and *Apocalyptrick Men*, what will be the *Future State* of this Nation: according to that Excellent Saying, *Qui respicit praterita & inspicit prasentia, prospicit etiam & futura.* A good Historian by running back to *Ages past*, and by standing still and viewing the present times, and comparing the one with the other, may then run forward, and give a *Verdict* of the State almost *Prophetick*.

In the many *Reflections* upon the *Antient State* of *England*, frequent use is made of divers grave Authors, as of *Glanville*, *Bracton*, *Briston*, of *Horn* in his *Mirror of Justice*, *Fleta*, *Fortescue*, *Linwood*, *Stamford*, *Smith*, *Cosens*, *Camden*,
Cock,

To the Reader.

Cook, Spelman, Selden. &c. And for the Present State, Consultation was had with several eminently learned Personages yet living, to the end that the Reader might receive at least some satisfaction in every particular, without the trouble and charges of a great Library. And as the Author doth sometimes use both the *Words* of the *Living* and the *Writings* of the *Dead*, without quoting any, to avoid Ostentation; so he hopes that this ingenious Confession being made at first, no man will be offended though he give no notice when the Observation is theirs, and when it is his own; having taken special care that both in theirs and in his own, there should be nothing but the *truth*: so that although the Reader not perceiving every where by what Authority divers things are averred, may be apt to suspect that some things are *gratis dicta*, yet if it shall please him to make search, he will find that generally they are *vere & cum autoritate dicta*.

However in a Subject so *multiform* as this, where so many Marks are aimed at, no wonder if in some the Author hath not hit the *White*, but wheresoever it hath appeared

To the Reader.

peared to the Author to have been missed in the former impression, it is in this duly corrected.

Brevity and a *Laconique Stile* is aimed at all long, that so there might be *Magnum in Parvo*, that it might be *mole minimus*, though *Remagnus*; that the whole State of *England* might be seen at once, *ὡς ἐν Τυττω*; or, as in a Map; that, as it will be a necessary Book for all Englishmen at all times: so every one might without trouble always carry it about with him as a *Companion* to consult upon all occasions.

For completing this Structure, Materials were provided by the Author to give also a brief account of the particular Government of *England*, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military; of all the Courts of Justice, of all Chief Offices belonging to these Courts; of the City of *London*; of the Two Universities; of the Innes of Court and *Chancery*; of the Royal Society, &c. All which, for want of leasure now, is reserved for a Treatise apart.

The

The TABLE.

A.		Canterbury Arch-bishop,	227
Absence of the King,	165	Kings Chappel,	227
Admiral,	217	Chaplain,	258
Advent Sunday,	97	Lord Chamberlain,	220
Ayre of England,	6	Lord Chancellour,	212
Apparel,	84	Children,	458
Apprentices,	463	Civilians,	278
Arch-Bishop,	321, 327	Civil Government of the	
Arch-Deacons,	324	Kings Court,	234
Armes of England,	110	Clergy, 319, 326, 352, 358	
Of the Queen,	193	Climate of England,	2
Attire of English,	84	Clerk of the Market,	270
Kings at Armes,	261	Cofferer,	224
Dukes of Armes,	261	Commodities of England,	9
		The Commons of Eng.	418
		Computation Eng.	92
B.		Comptroller,	244
Baronets,	419	Lord High Constable,	222
Barons,	324, 409	Privy-Counsellour,	272
Bishops,	321	The Counting-House,	241
Suffragan Bishops,	322	Kings Court, &c.	217
Buggery,	66	The Queen Consorts Court	256
Buildings of England,	29	Crown, Succession thereto,	162
C.		D.	
Adets,	177	The Day beginning,	98
Cambridge-Duke,	202	Day-Labourers.	445
		Deans,	

The Table.

Deans, 324, 377

Diet of England, 82

Dimensions of England, 2

Their Dispositions, 62

Divinity of the King, 151

Division of England, 3

Dominions of the King,

114

Drinking Excess, 64

Dukes, 381, 405

Dukes at Arms, 261

Duke of York, 198

E.

E Arts, 482, 406

Easter to find, 96

D. Edgar, 202

Eating, 82

Englands Air, 6

Buildings, 29

Climate, 2

Commodities, 9

Division, 3

Dimensions, 2

Inhabitants, 31

Measures, 26

Moneys, 16

Name, 1

Soyle, 7

Sons and Daughters,

171

Weights, 23

Esquires, 431

F.

F Felonies, 72

G.

G Gentlemen, 432

St. George, 424

Government of Eng. 100

Government Civil of the

Kings Court, 234

Government Ecclesiastical

227, Military, 283

Green-Cloth Court, 242

H.

H Andy-Crafts, 445

Heralds, 261

Master of the Horse, 239

Humours of English, 62, 58

Husbandry, 443

Husbands. 457, 451

I.

I Ews in Eng. 57

Incapacity of King, 165

Inhabitants of Eng. 31

Judges, 274

Kings

The Table.

K.

K ings at Arms,	261
The Kings Evil,	158
King of Eng.	106, 125
The present King,	179
Knights 421, of the Gar-	
ter,	423
Knights Bannerets,	428
Knights of the Bath,	429
Knights Bachelours,	429

L.

L anguage of Eng.	80
Larceny petit.	75
Laws,	33
Liberty of the Subjects,	446

M.

M anners of the Eng-	
lish,	57
Marquesses,	382, 405
Earl Marshal,	223
Lady Mary,	201
Master of the Ceremonies,	
	261
Mr. of the Horse,	239
Mr. of the Household,	244
Mr. of the Ordnance,	270
Measures,	26
Mercat Clerk.	70
Merchants,	444
Minority,	164
Monarchies,	101
Money,	16

N.

N ame of England,	1
Of King,	106
Of King Charles,	179
Names and Surnames,	387
Nobility,	380
Their Priviledges,	389
Non-Conformists,	51. 56
Number of inhabitants,	79
Numbering the English,	
Manner.	99

O.

G reat Officers of the	
Crown,	212
Office of King,	130
Orange Prince,	102

P.

P apists,	45, 55
Patrimony of the	
King,	116
Perjury,	75
Person of the King,	105
Peers.	381, 404
Power of the King,	131
Poysoning,	66
Post-Master,	270
Presbyterians,	56
Prerogative of the K.	131
Princes of the Blood,	198
Priviledges of Bishops,	
	339
Arch-bishop,	328
Gentry,	437
Privy	

The Table.

Privy-Seal, 216
Punishment, 70

Q.
Queen of Engl.
Consort, 167
Mother, 195
The present Queen of Eng-
land, 19
Quarries, 268

R.
Recreations of Eng-
land, 85
Religions of England, 42
Religion of England, 42
Respect to the King, 160
Royal Society, 465
Revenue of the King, 11
Rupert Prince, 208

S.
Secretaries of State, 278
Sergeants at Armes, 257
Servants, 461
Shop-Keepers, 444
Slaves, 461
Sons and Daughters of
England, 171
Soveraignty, 146
Soyle of England, 7
The three States of Eng-
land, 319

Stabbing, 67
Statute of Eng. 81
Steward of Eng. 224
Strength of Eng. 122
Sub, cts Liberty, 446
Succession, 162
Supremacy, 146

T.
Temper of Eng. 67
Title of the King of
England, 85
Tradesmen, 444
Treason, 71
Treasurer of the Kings
House, 143

V.
Vices, 63
Vicounts, 383, 408
Villanage, 462

W.
Wardrobes, 263
Weights, 23
Wives, 449
Women, 449

Y.
The Years beginning, 97
Yeomen, 61, & 441
York Arch-bishop, 337
York Duke his Court, 307
Dutchess her Court, 313

THE

(1)

was named *Angle* or *Englond*,
by the *German* *Englond*,
and by the *Latins* *Englond*.

ENGLAND
in General.

CHAP. I.

*Of its Name, Climate, Dimen-
sions, Division, Air, Soil, Com-
modities, Moneys, Weights,
Measures, and Buildings.*

England, the better part of the
best *Island* in the whole
World, anciently with *Scot-*
land, called *Britain*, and sometimes
Albion; was about 800 years after
the *Incarnation of Christ* (by special
Edict of King *Egbert* descended from
the *Angles*, a people of the *Lower*
Saxony, in whose possession the
greatest part of this Country then

Name

B was)

The present State

was) named *Angle* or *Englelond*; thence by the French called *Angleterre*, by the Germans *Engeland*, and by the *Inhabitants* *England*.

Climate.

It is situated between the Degrees 16 and 21 of *Longitude*, equal with *Normandy* and *Britany* in *France*, and *Picardy* and the *Pais Bas*; and between 50 and 57 Northern of *Latitude*, equal with *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*.

The longest day in the most Northern part is 16 hours 44 minutes, and the shortest 7 hours 16 minutes.

Dimensions.

It is in length 386 miles, in breadth 279, in compass (by reason of the many *Bays* and *Promontories*) about 1300 miles; in shape triangular, contains by computation about 30 Millions of Acres, about the thousandth part of the *Globe*, and 333d part of the habitable earth, almost ten times as big as the *United*

Nen-

of England.

3

Neatherlands, five times as big as the *Spanish Neatherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and in comparison of *France* is as 30 to 82.

That part of *Britain*, now called *Division. England*, was in the time of the Romans divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the South part of *England*; the second all that Western part now called *Wales*, and the third the Northern parts beyond *Trent*.

When the Britains had received the Christian Faith, they divided the same (for the better Government Ecclesiastical) into 3 Provinces or Archbishopricks; viz. the Archbishoprick of *London*, that contained *Britannia Prima*; the Archbishoprick of *York*, which contained that part called *Maxima Caesariensis*; and the Archbishoprick of *Caerleon*, an antient great City of *South-Wales* upon the River *Uske*;

4 The present State

under which was *Britannia Secunda*. Afterward the Heathen Saxons over-running this Country, and dividing it into Seven Kingdoms, the King of *Kent* being first converted to the Christian Faith by St. *Austin*, who lived and was buried at *Canterbury*, the Archiepiscopal See of *London* was there placed, and the other of *Caerleon* was translated to St. *David's* in *Pembroke-Shire*; and at last subjected to the See of *Canterbury*: the North part of *England* and all *Scotland* was put under the Archbishop of *York*, and all *England* divided into Dioceses, and in the year 630 it was for better Order and Government distinguished into Parishes by the care and pains of *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, almost 200 years before it was divided into Counties or Shires by King *Alfred*; by whom also those Shires (so called from the Saxon word *Soyre* a Partition or Division) were sub-divided into Hundreds, which perhaps at first contained

of England.

5

tained *ten Tythings*, and each Tything *ten Families*.

At present *England* according to its Ecclesiastical Government, is divided first into 2 Provinces or Archbishopricks, viz. *Canterbury* and *York*; those 2 Provinces into 26 Dioceses, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes.

According to the Temporal Government of *England* it is divided now into 52 Counties or Shires, and those into Hundreds, Laths, Rapes, or Wapentakes (as they are called in some Counties) and those again into Tythings.

England without *Wales* is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a year (whereof more in a Treatise apart.) It is also divided by the Kings Justices in *Eyre*; and by the Kings at Arms into North and South; that is, all Countries upon the North and South side of *Trent*.

The present State

There are in all *England* 23 Cities, 641 great Towns, called Market Towns, and 9725 Parishes; under some of which are contained several Hamlets or Villages as big as ordinary Parishes.

Aire.

The *Aire* is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the *Continent* under the same *Climate*.

By reason of the warm vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very often Winds from the huge Western Sea, the Cold in *Winter* is less sharp than in some parts of *France* and *Italy*, though more Southern.

By reason of the continual blasts from Sea, the Heat in *Summer* is less scorching than in some parts of the *Continent*; that lies more Northern.

As in *Summer* the gentle winds and frequent Showers qualify all violent Heats and Droughts, so in *Winter* the Frosts do onely meliorate

rate the cultivated Soyle; and the
Snow keep warm the tender Plants.
In a word, here is no need of Stoves
in Winter, nor Grottes in Summer.

It is blessed with a very fertile Soyle.
whollome Soyle, watered abundantly
with Springs and Streams; and
in divers parts with great Navigable
Rivers; few barren Mountains or
craggy Rocks, but generally gentle
pleasant Hills and fruitful Valleys,
apt for Grain, Corn, or Wood. The
excellency of the English Soyle may
be learne (as ~~was~~ advised of old)
from the Complacency of the Inhabit-
ants, who therein excell all other
Nations; or else from the high va-
lue put upon it by the Romans and
the Saxons, who lookt upon it as
such a precious spot of ground, that
they thought it worthy to be fenced
in like a Garden Plot with a mighty
Wall of fourscore miles in length;
from ~~Dinmouth~~ on the German
Sea to ~~Salway~~ Frith, on the Irish
Sea (whereby the Caledonian Bords

might be excluded) and with a
monstrous Dike of fourscore and
ten miles, viz. from the Mouth of
the River *Wy* to that of the River
Dee (whereby the *Cambro-britan-*
Foxes might be kept out) lastly the
excellency of her Soyle may also be
learnt from those transcendent Elog-
gies bestowed on her by Antient
and Modern Writers, calling *Eng-*
land the *Granary* of the *Western*
World, the *Seat* of *Ceres*, &c.
That her *Valleys* are like *Eden*, her
Hills like *Libanon*, her *Springs* as
Pisgah, and her *Rivers* as *Jordan*.
That she is a *Paradise* of Plea-
sure, and the *Garden* of *God*.
O fortunata & omnibus terris beatior
Britannia, te omnibus caeli ac soli
ditavit Natura, tibi nihil inest quod
vita offendant, tibi nihil desit quod vi-
ta desideret, ita ut alter orbis extra
orbem poni ad delicias humani generis
videaris. O happy and blessed
Britannie, above all other Countries
in the World, *Nature* hath enriched
thee with all the blessings of Hea-

of England.

9

ven and *Earth*. Nothing in thee is hurtful to Mankind, nothing wanting in thee that is desirable; in so much that thou seemest another World placed besides, or without the great World, meerly for the delight and pleasure of Mankind.

As it is divided from the rest of the World, so by reason of its great abundance of all things necessary for the life of Man, it may *without* the contribution of any other part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its Neighbouring Countries.

Commodities.

Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis.

First, For *Food*, what plenty everywhere of *Sheep*, *Oxen*, *Swine*, *Fallow Deer*, and *Coneys*? what plenty of *Hens*, *Ducks*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, and *Pigeons*? of *Swans*, *Peacocks*, *Pheasants*, *Partridges*,

B 5

Sand.

The present State

Sandlings, Kites, Curlew, Bayning, Ree, Chur, Ruff, Mayhit, Stint, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Kestrel, Woodcocks, Snipes, Plovers, Quails, Rayles, Larks, and Wheat-ears? of Herons, Cranes, Bitters, Bustards, Heath-Cocks, More-Poules, or Grouse Thrushes, Thrushes, Blackbirds, and Veldevers? What plenty of Salmon, Trout, Lampernes, Graylings, Chards, Gudgeons, Carps, Tench, Lampreys, Pikes, Perches, Eeles, Bremes, Rosh, Crabs, Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mulletts? What great abundance of Herrings, Pilchards, Oysters, Shrimps, Escalops, Cocles, Muscles, Maids, Skate, Humber-Cod, Conger, Turbot, Fresh Ling, Lobsters, Crabs, Mackerel, Whittings, Soles, Smelts, Sprats, Prawnes, Ruffes, Thornback, &c. What great plenty of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries? How doth England abound with Wheat, Barly, Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oates, with excellent Butter and Cheese, with most sorts of

of England.

11

of *Edible Roots and Herbs*. It wants not *Red Deer*, *Hare*, *Gazs*, *Roe*, &c. It wants not *Wild-Ducks*, *Wild-Geese*, *Puffins*, *God-Wits*, and many other kind of *Sea-fowl*. It wants not *Apricocks*, *Peaches*, *Nectarine*, *Grapes*, *Figs*, *Apples*, *Quinces*, &c. *Walnuts*, *Chestnuts*, *Medlers*, *Raspberries*, *Gooseberries*, *Cucumbers*, *Pompions*, and *Hazel-nuts*. Lastly, for *Drinks*, *England* abounds with *Beer*, *Ale*, *Sider*, *Perry*, and in some places with *Metheglin*.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continuance, by reason of the *Clemency* of the *Climate*, that scarce the least *Famine* which frequenteth other *Countries*, hath been felt in *England* these 400 years.

Then for *Rayment*, *England* produceth generally not onely very *Fine Wool*, which makes our *Cloth* more *lasting* than other *Countrey Cloth*, and better conditioned against *wind* and *weather*; but also such great abundance of *Wool*, that not onely

all

The present State

all sorts from the highest to the lowest are clothed therewith ; but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in honour of the *English Wooll*, that then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Charles the puissant and bold Duke of Burgundy* (where the Staple for English Wooll was in those dayes kept) he instituted that famous *Military Order of the Golden Fleece*, at this day in highest esteem with the whole *House of Austria*. This abundance and cheapness of Wooll in *England*, proceeds not onely from the *goodness* of the *Soyle*, but also from the *freedom* from *Wolves* and from *excessive Heats and Colds*, which in other Countries create a great charge of a constant guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, and sometimes by Day. Also for advancing the Manufacture of Cloth, that necessary Earth called *Fallens Earth*, is nowhere else produced in that abundance and excellency as in *England*.
Beside,

Beside, there is in *England* great plenty of excellent *Leather* for all sorts of uses; nor wants it *Hemp* and *Flax*, at least not ground fit to produce them.

For *Building* it wants not *Timber* nor *Iron*, *Stone* nor *Slate*, *Brick* nor *Tiles*, *Marble* nor *Alabaster*, *Mortar* nor *Lime*, &c. *Lead* nor *Glass*.

For *Firing*, either *Wood*, *Sea-Coal*, or *Pit-Coal*, almost every where to be had at reasonable rates.

For *Shipping*, no where better *Oak*, no where such *Kner-Timber*, as they call it; or *Iron* to make serviceable and durable *Guns*.

For *War*, for *Coach*, for *High-way*, and *Hunting*, no where such plenty of *Horses*; also for *Plough*, *Cart*, and *Carriages*: insomuch as *Mules* and *Asses* so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*.

For *Dogs* of all sorts and sizes, as *Mastiffs*, *Greyhounds*, *Spaniels* for *Land* and *Water*, *Hounds* for *Stag*, *Buck*,

The present State

Buck, Fox, Hare, or Otter, Terriers, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting-Dogs, Curs, Little Lap-Dogs, &c.

Moreover, *England* produceth besides a mighty quantity of *Tinne*, *Lead*, and *Iron*, some *Brass* and *Copperas*, much *Alome*, *Salt*, *Hops*, *Saffron*, and divers other beneficial *Commodities*; it wants not *Mines* of *Silver*, yielding more in their small quantities of *Ore*, and so richer than those of *Potosi* in the *West-Indies*, whence the *King* of *Spain* hath most of his *Silver*; those yielding usually but one *Ounce* and a half of *Silver* in one hundred *Ounces* of *Ore*; whereas these in *Wales*, *Cornwal*, *Lancashire*, and the *Bishoprick* of *Darham*, yield ordinarily 6 or 8 *Ounces per Cent.* but these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and *Workmen* dear, which is otherwise in *Potosi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the *Southern* and

and Middle Parts of *England*, and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once designed by King *James*; but a great part of the Natives prone to *Navigation*, supplying *England* at a very cheap rate with all sorts of *Wines*, *Silks*, and all other Forreign Commodities (according to that of an ancient Poet,

*Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid
desiderat usus,*

Ex te proveniet vel aliunde tibi.)

it hath been found far better Husbandry to employ English ground rather for producing *Wool*, *Corn*, and *Cattel*, for which it is most proper. In a word, though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet in general there is no one Country under Heaven whose *Aire* is better stored with *Birds* and *Fowls*, *Seas*, *Rivers*, and *Ponds* with *Fishes*, *Fields* with all sorts of *Corn*, the *Pastures* with *Cattel*, the *Forrests*, *Parks*, *Warrens*, and *Woods* with *Wild Beasts* onely for *Recreation* and *Food*, the *Country* wide of *England*,
Coals,

The present State

Coals, and other *Minerals*; where are fewer *ravenous* and *hurtful Beasts*, fewer *venemous Serpents* or *noisome Flies*; fewer *Droughts*, *Inundations*, or *Dearth*s; fewer *unwholsome Serenes*, *Pestilential Airs*, *Tempestuous Hurricanes*, or *Destructive Earthquakes*: Lastly, where there is a greater abundance of all things necessary for mans life, and more especially for all kind of Food; in so much that it hath been judged that there is yearly as much *Flesh* and *Beer* consumed in *England* by overplentiful Tables, as would well serve three times the number of People. Add to all this, that being encompassed with the Sea and well furnisht with Ships and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for *safety* and *security*, (which is no small praise) all the Neighbouring Countries, if not all the Countries in the World.

amongst

At first all Nations bartered and exchanged one Commodity for another,

other, but that being found troublesome by a kind of Custom, good liking, or usage, amongst all Civilized Nations, *Silver* and *Gold* as most portable, pliable, beautifull, and less subject to rust, hath been as early as the dayes of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of *Exchange* and measure of all things, and were at first paid onely by *Weight*, till the Romans about 300 years before the Birth of *Christ*, invented *Coining* or *Stamping Gold* and *Silver*.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entred this *Island*, here were current instead of Money, certain *Iron Rings*, afterwards the Romans brought in the use of *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Brass* *Coyns*.

In the time of King *Richard the First* *Monies* coyned in the East parts of *Germany* being for its purity highly esteemed, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employed in our Mint, and thence our Money called *Esterling* or *Sterling* Money, as some think: (as the first

first Gold coyned in England was by King Edward the Third, and the Pieces called *Florences*, because Florentines were the first Coyners thereof) though others say of the Saxon word *Ster*, *Weighty*.

King Edward the First since the Norman Conquest, established a certain *Standard* for Coyn in this manner: Twenty four Grains made one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny weight* one *Ounce*, and 12 *Ounces* made a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 *Shillings*. Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two *Penny weight Sterling*, was to be of pure Silver, called *Leaf Silver*, and the weight of about 18 *Penny Sterling* in allay the *Minter* might add: So that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound of Troy weight*, whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third part of a *Pound Troy*, and little more than a 4th part of *Avoir du poir weight*.

The Money of England was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen Elizabeth in the year 1566,

to her great praise called in all such Money; since which time no base Money hath been coined in *England*, but onely of pure *Gold* and *Silver*, called *Sterling* Money; onely of latter times, in relation to the necessity of the *Poor*, and Exchange of great Money, a small piece of *Brass* called a *Farthine*, or Fourth part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be coined, but no man enforced to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt; which cannot be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of *Copper* Money as current with them for any payment as the purest *Gold* or *Silver*.

No Moneys in any Mint are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its purity is almost as flexible as *Lead*; and therefore not so useful, as when hardened with *Copper*.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allayed with some *Copper*; and most Mints differ in more or less alloy.

The

The present State

The Ordinary Silver: Coyns at present in *England*, are according to weight, either the Ounce Troy, the half Ounce, the 5th part, 10th part, 15th part, 20th part, 30th part, or 60th part; thus denominated, *The Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, Six Pence, Four Pence, Three Pence, Two Pence, a Penny.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces and Two Penny weight of Fine Silver, and 18 Penny weight of Alloy of Copper out of the Fire; and so proportionably; so that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any alloy, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *ob.* but with alloy is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The Ordinary English Gold Coyns are now only the old *Carolus*, or 20 *s.* Piece, which by a late Proclamation is current at 21 *s.* 4 *d.* it weigheth 5 Penny weight 20 Grains. The *New Guinea* 20 *s.* weigheth 5 penny weight 10 Grains.

The

of England.

21

The Standard of the *English Carolus* piece, or Ordinary Gold, is in the pound weight Troy 22 Carrats of Fine Gold and 2 Carrats of Allay Silver or Copper; that is, 11 Ounces of Fine Gold and one Ounce of Allay Silver or Copper.

The *Spanish, French, and Flemish* Gold is of equal fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The *Moneymen* divide the Pound weight into 12 Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Pen. w.
		Pen. weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droites.
		Droite				20 Perits.
		Peris				24 Blanks.

The *English* Silver is coined at 3 l. 2 s. the pound of Troy weight, the 2 s. being allowed the Minters for Coinage.

The *English* Gold is coined at
The

The present State

present at 44*l.* 10*s.* the pound
Troy weight, whereof 15 *s.* is al-
lowed the Minters for Coinage.

So that now the proportion of
Gold to Silver in *England*, is as 1 to
14 and about $\frac{1}{2}$, that is to say, one
Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver 14
Ounces and about $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*
of English Money.

That the English Coin may want
neither the *purity* nor the *weight* re-
quired, it was most wisely and care-
fully provided, that once every year
the *Chief Officers* of the *Mint* should
appear before the *Lords of the Council*
in the *Star-Chamber* at *West-*
minster, with some Pieces of all
sorts of Moneys coined the forego-
ing year; taken at adventure out of
the *Mint*, and kept under several
Locks by several persons till that ap-
pearance, and then by a *Jury* of
24 able *Goldsmiths* in the presence
of the said *Lords*, every Piece is most
exactly assayed and weighed.

Since the happy restauration of
His Majesty now reigning, the coin

ing or stamping of Money by *Hammers* hath been laid aside, and all stamp by an Engine or Skrew: whereby it is come to pass that our Coins for neatness, gracefulness, and security from counterfeiting, do surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the Romans, but of all the Modern Nations in the World.

For *Weights* and *Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all cheating and deceit therein.

By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta* the *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the Kings Standards of *Weights* and *Measures* kept in the Exchequer by a special Officer of his House, called the Clerk or Comptroller of the Market.

Of *Weights* there are two sorts used at present thorowout all *England*, viz. *Troy Weight* and *Avoir-du-pois*.

The present State

du pois. In Troy weight 24 grains of Wheat make a Penny weight Sterling. 20 Penny weight make an Ounce, 12 Ounces make a Pound, so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By this Weight are weighed Pearls, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Bread, and all manner of Corn and Grain; and this Weight the Apothecaries do or ought to use, though by other Divisions and Denominations: their least Measure is a Grain.

20 Grains	} make	{ a Scruple,	}	mark	{ 3				
3 Scruples						{ a Drach.	{ 5		
8 Drachmes								{ an Ounce,	{ 16
12 Ounces									

Avoir du pois hath 16 Ounces to the pound, but then the Ounce *Avoir du pois* is lighter than the Ounce Troy by 42 Grains in 480, that is near a 12th part; so that the *Avoir du pois* Ounce containeth but

438 Grains, and is as 73 to 80, that
is 73 Ounces Troy is as much as 80
Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and 60 pound
Avoirdupois is equal to 73 pounds
Troy, and 8 14 Ounces Troy and a
half, and the 10th part of a Troy
Ounce make 16 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

By this Weight are weighed in
England all Grocery Wares, Flesh,
Butter, Cheese, Iron, Hemp, Flax,
Tallow, Wax, Lead, Steel, also
all things whereof comes waste;
and therefore 112 l. *Avoirdupois* is
called a Hundred weight, and 56
l. Half a Hundred, and 28 l. a Quar-
ter of a Hundred, or a Tod. Eight
Pounds *Avoirdupois* amongst the
Butchers is called a Stone.

Note, that when Wheat is at 5 s.
the Bushel, then the Penny Wheaten
Loaf is by Statute to weigh 11 Oun-
ces Troy, and 3 Half-Penny White
Loaves to weigh as much, and the
Household Penny-Loaf to weigh 14
Troy Ounces and Two third parts
of an Ounce; and so more or less
proportionably.

The present State

Note also, That here, as in other Countrys, Silk-men use a Weight called *Venice Ounce*, which is 13 Pennyweight and 12 Grains, so that 12 Ounces *Venice* is but 8 Ounces, 4 Penny Troy, and 9 Ounces *Avoirdupois*: but of this there is no Standard, nor doth the Magistrate allow of it.

Mea-
sures.

All Measures in England are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Mensura applicativa* or applicative measure is a *Barley-Corn*, whereof 3 in length make a fingers breadth or *Inch*, 4 Inches make a *Handful*, 3 *Handful* a *Foot*, 1 *Foot* and a half makes a *Cubit*, 2 *Cubits* a *Yard*, 1 *Yard* and a quarter makes an *Ell*, 5 *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*, 6 *Foot* a *Fathom*, 16 *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*, 40 *Perch* make a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlongs*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*, which according to the Statute of 14 H. 7. ought to be 1760 Yards, or 5280
Foot

Foot, that is 280 Foot more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 Miles, or more exactly 69 English Miles and a half, make a *Degree*, and 360 *Degrees*, or 25020 Miles compass the whole *Globe of the Earth*.

For measuring of Land in *England*, 40 Perch in length and 4 in breadth make an *Acre* of Land (so called from the *German* word *Acker*, and that from the *Latine Ager*) 30 Acres ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and one Hundred Acres are accounted a *Hide of Land*; but in this and also in some Weights and other Measures, the Custom of the place is otherwise, yet must be regarded.

Mensura Receptionis, or the *Receptive Measures*, are twofold; first of *Liquid* or *Moist* things, secondly of *Dry* things.

About a pound *Avoirdupois* makes the ordinary smallest *receptive measure* called a *Pint*, 2 *Pints* make a *Quart*, 2 *Quarts* a *Pottle*, 2 *Pottles* a *Gallon*, 8 *Gallons* a *Firkin of Ale*, 9 *Gallons* a *Firkin of Beer*,

C 2

2 such

The present State

2 such *Firkins* or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*, 2 *Kilderkins* or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel of Beer*, 2 *Barrels* a *Hogshead*, 2 *Hogsheads* a *Pipe* or *Butt*, 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 2300 Pints or Pounds.

A *Barrel of Butter* or *Soap* is the same with a *Barrel of Ale*.

The English *Wine Measures* are smaller then those of *Ale* and *Beer*, and hold proportion as 4 to 5; so that 4 Gallons of *Beer Measure* are 5 Gallons of *Wine Measure*, and each Gallon of *Wine* is 8 pounds *Troy weight*. Of these Gallons, a *Rundlet* of *Wine* holds 18, a *Tierce* of *Wine* holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons, a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

To measure dry things, as *Corn* or *Grain*, there is first the Gallon, which is bigger than the *Wine Gallon*, and less than the *Ale* or *Beer Gallon*, and is in proportion to them as 33 to 28 and 35, and is counted 8 pounds *Troy weight*.

Two

of England.

29

Two of these Gallons make a *Peck*, 4 *Pecks* a *Busbel*, 4 *Busbels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, 2 *Curnocks* make a *Quarter*, and 10 *Quarters* a *Last* or *Weigh*, which contains 5120 Pints, and about so many Pounds; so that in a Garrison of 5000 men, allowing each but a pound of bread *per diem*, they will consume near a *Last* or 80 *Busbels* every day, and 250 Men in a Ship of War will drink a *Tun* of *Beer* in 2 days, allowing each man but his *Pottle per diem*.

Churches throughout all *England*, and all publick *Edifices*, are generally of *Solid Stone*, covered with *Lead*; *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* every where ample and magnificent; and the *Churches* in *Market-Towns* and *Opulent Villages* spacious and solid enough. *Houses* in *Cities*, that were heretofore usually of *Wood*, are now built of good *Stone* or *Brick*, and covered with *Slate* or *Tile*; the *Rooms* within formerly *wainscotted*,
are

*Build-
ings.*

The present State

are now *hung with Tapistry* or other convenient *Stuffe*, and all *Cieled* with *Plaister*, excellent against the rage of Fire, against the Cold and Sluttishness.

The Modern Buildings have been far more slight and of less continuance than the Antient.

The houses of the Nobles and Rich, are abundantly furnished with *Pewter*, *Brass*, *Fine Linnen*, and *Plate*. The mean Mechanicks and ordinary Husbandmen, want not *Silver spoons*, or some *Silver plate* in their Houses.

The *Windows* every where *glased*, not made of *Paper* or *Wood*, as is usual in *Italy* and *Spain*.

Chimnies in most places, no *Stoves*, although the far more Southern parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

CHAP. II.

Of the Inhabitants, and therein
of their Law, Religion, Man-
ners, and Punishments; of
their Number, Language, Sta-
ture, Dyet, Attire, Recrea-
tions, Names and Surnames;
of their Computation and
manner of Numbring.

IT hath been possest by five several
Nations, and coveted by many
more, and no wonder so fair and
rich a Lady should have many Lo-
vers, it being a Country (as was
said of the Tree in the midst of Pa-
radise) good for food, pleasant to the
eyes, and to be desired; whereas the
High-lands of Scotland, Wales,
Biscay, Switzerland, and other like
Countries, continue still in the pos-
session of their Aborigines, of the
first that laid claim unto them, none

Inhabi-
tants.

The present State

since judging it worth their pains to dispossess them.

The first Inhabitants of *England* are believed to be the *Britains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose language was once almost the same; subdued afterward by the *Romans*: who, by reason of their troubles nearer home, were constrained to abandon this Country about 400 years after *Christ*: whereupon the *Picts* Inhabitants of *Scotland*, invading the *Britains*, they call to their aid the *Saxons*; who chasing away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britains*: but these not able to endure the heavy yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battels and Attempts to recover their lost Liberties and Country, retired, or were driven some of them into *Britan* in *France*; from whence some think they first came; but most of them into the two utmost western barren, and mountainous parts of this Countrey, called afterwards by the *Saxons* *Walishland*, in stead of *Gaul-*
 + *island*,

island, as the *Germans* still call *Italy* *Walishland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Countrey of *Britains*, *Le Pais de Gales*.

The *Saxons* solely posselt of all the best part of this *Isle*, were for a long time infested, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drave not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English blood* at this day is a mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a tincture of *Danish*, *Romish* and *Britain Blood*.

The *English* according to several *Their* Matters and Parts of the Kingdom; *Laws*. are governed by several Laws, viz. *Common Law*, *Statute Law*, *Civil Law*, *Canon Law*, *Forest Law*, and *Martial Law*; besides particular Customs and *By-Laws*: Of all which in brief (intending in a Treatise apart to speak more largely of them in the Particular Government

The present State

of England Ecclesiastique, Civil, and Military, together with all the Courts and Officers thereto belonging.

Common-
Law.

The Common Law of England is the Common Customs of the Kingdom, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws. It is called *Lex non scripta* (not because that we have them written in the old Norman Dialect, which being now where vulgarly used, varies no more than the Latin, but) because it cannot be made by Charter or by Parliament, for those are alwayes matters of Record; whereas Customs are onely matters of Fact, and are known where but in the Memory of the People; and of all Laws must be the best for the English: for the written Laws made in England by Kings or Privy-Councils, as antiently, or by Parliaments, as of later times; are imposed upon the Subject before any probation or trial, whether they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable

agreeable to the Nature of the People; but Customs bind not the People till they have been tried and approved time out of mind; during which time no inconvenience arising to hinder, those Customs became Laws; and therefore when our Parliaments have altered any Fundamental points of our Common-Law, (as sometimes hath been done) those alterations have been by experience found so inconvenient, that the same Law by succeeding Parliaments hath soon been restored. This Common-Law is the Quintessence of the Customary Laws of the *Mercians*, prevailing before the Conquest in the Middle Counties of *England*, called the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and of the *Saxons* amongst the West and South parts, and of the *Danes* amongst the *East-Angles*, all first reduced into one body by King *Edward* the *Elder* about the year 900; which for some time almost lost, were revived by the good King *Edward* the *Confessor*

The present State

for, and by Posterity named his Laws. To these the Conquerour added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, and then his Successor King *Edward* the first having in his younger years given himself satisfaction in the glory of Arms, bent himself (like another *Justinian*) to endow his Estate with divers notable Fundamental Laws, even since practised in this Nation. The excellent conveniency and connaturalness of the Common-Law of *England* to the temper of English Men, is such, that the serious consideration thereof induced King *James* in a Solemn Speech to prefer it as to this Nation, before the Law of *Moses*.

Statute-
Law.

Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute Laws* made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Consent of all the Commons of *England*,

England, by their Representatives in Parliament; whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest desire and request.

Where *Common* and *Statute-Law* *Civil-Law* take no Cognizance, use is made of that Law of Laws called the *Civil-Law*; wherein is to be had what all the Wisest and Noblest Men of the most flourishing and puissant State that ever was in the World, could in the space of many hundred years by their own Wisdom or Reason devise, or from any other People learn; so that this Law may be lookt on as the Product of the Common reason of all Mankind, and fitted for the Interest and Welfare not of one Nation onely, but contemplating and taking care for the general affairs of all People. Of this Law use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Arch-deacons, Vicars-General, Chancellours, and Commissaries, when ever Cognizance

The present State

zance is taken of Wills and Testaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries; of Matrimony, Divorce, Adultery, Incest, Fornication, Chastity attempted; of Sacred Orders, Institutions to Churches, Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations; of Heresie, Apostasy, Atheisme, Schisme, Simony, Blasphemy, &c. So of this Law is made use in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, and to their Owners, to Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Reprizals, to Pyracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine Trade or Commerce; to all matters touching Wrecks *Flotsam, Jetsam, Luggam*, Marine Waifs, Deodans, &c. Moreover use is made of the Civil Law in the Court of the Earl Marshal, taking Cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*,
of

of Contracts made in Foreign parts, of Affairs of War within and without *England*; of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, or bearing of Coats of Arms; of Precedency, &c. Lastly, The two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the Civil Law; for by their Priviledges no Student is to be sued at *Common Law*, but in the Vice-Chancellours Court for Debts, Accounts, Injuries, &c.

The Canons of many Antient General Councils of many National and Provincial English Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishops of *Rome* and Judgements of Antient Fathers had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon Law; by which she ever did proceed in the exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by vertue of the Statute 25 *Hen. 8.* so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scriptures, to the

Canon
Law.

The present State

the Kings Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customes of this Realm; and those are called the Kings Ecclesiastical Laws, which have several proceedings and several ends from the Temporal Laws; these inflicting punishment upon the Body, Lands, and Goods, and to punish the outward man; but those *pro salute anime*, to reform the inward man; both joyning in this, to have the whole man outwardly and inwardly reformed.

Forrest-
Laws.

The *Forest Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the Common Law of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding antient and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible inconveniencies and oppressions, and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which

which the Clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter. *Per Assisas Foresta* in the time of Edward 3. *voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Forrester may take and arrest a man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-Strand*, *Back-bear*, or *Blood-hand*; for in these four a man is said to be taken with the manner, though three of them may be but presumptions.

Lex Castrensis Anglicana, is that Law that dependeth upon the Kings Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant in time of actual War; for although in time of Peace the King for the more equal temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Lawes but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: yet in times of War, by reason of great dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small occasions, he useth

Martial Law.

The present State

useth absolute Power, insomuch
his word goeth for a Law. Mar
Law extends onely to Soldiers and
Mariners, and is not to be put
practice in times of Peace, but on
in times of War, and then an
there where the Kings Army is
foot.

**Peculiar
and By-
Laws.**

By the Kings Royal Charter
granted to divers Cities of Eng
land, the Magistrates have a Power
to make such Laws that may be
beneficial for the Citizens, and not
repugnant to the Laws of the Land
and these are binding only to the
Inhabitants of the place, unless such
Laws are for a general good, or a
gainst a general inconvenience; for
then they bind Strangers.

Religion.

Because Humane Laws can pro-
mote no other good, nor prevent
any other evil but what is open to
publick cognizance, it is very neces-
sary for the Society of Mankind, and
it is the great Wisdom of God so to

ordain, That by Religion a Tribunal should be erected in every mans soul, to make him eschew evil and do good, when no Humane Law can take notice of either.

Of all Religions in the World, antiently only the Jews worshipt the true God in the true manner.

The Jews Religion in process of time by Traditions and Superstitions much corrupted, was partly abrogated, and the rest reformed, refined, and sublimated by our Saviour Christ, and since called the *Christian Religion*: which was planted in England, *Tempore ut scimus* (saith Gildas) *summo Tiberii Caesaris*, which by computation will fall to be 5 years before *St. Peter* came to Rome, and about 5 years after the death of Christ.

It is also affirmed by Antient and Modern Grave Authors expressly, That in the 12th year of the Emperour *Nero*, *St. Peter* preached here, baptized many, and ordained Bishops, Priests, and Deacons: That
imme-

immediately after *St. Stephen's* death and the Jews dispersion, *Joseph Arimathea* with 12 others here preached and died: That the first Fabrick of a Christian Church or Temple in all the World, was *Glastenbury* in *Somerset-shire*, 40 years after Christs death: And that *St. Paul* was permitted to preach here, before he was suffered so to do at *Rome*. Afterwards *Anno 180* the Christian Faith was here first professed by publick Authority under King *Lucius* the first Christian King in the World; and with Christianity no doubt came in the Episcopal Government, as may be seen in the Catalogue of *British Bishops* and it is certain that at the Council of *Arles Anno 347*. there were three British Archbishops, viz. of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*; whereof the first had for his Province under him the *South*; the second all the *North*; and the third all beyond *Severn*, or the *West* part of this Island. Under these three Archbishops there were

were reckoned about that Age 28
shops, all which did observe the
Customes and Orders of the Greek
Eastern Churches, and particu-
larly that of *Easter* different from
the Custome of the Latine or We-
stern Churches: nor did they ac-
knowledge *Rome* to be the Mother
Church of the *Britannick* Church.
Britain was then a Patriarchal Juris-
diction in substance, though perhaps
not in name, until about the year
596. When *Austin* the Monk assist-
ed by the fraud of 40 other Monks,
and by the Power of the then Hea-
then *Anglo-Saxons* (who had long
before driven the Britains into
Wales) constrained the British Bi-
shops to submit themselves to the
Bishop of *Rome*; after which, by
the Connivence or Concessions of
the successive *Saxon* and *Norman*
Kings, this Church was in some
things subjected to the Bishop of
Rome as its Patriarch or Primate;
until *Henry* the Eighth by his Royal
Authority (as he and all other Kings
might

The present State

might remove their Chancellours or other Officers, and dispose of their Offices to others) did remove the Primacy or Metropolitanship from the See of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*; as being far more agreeable to Civil Policy and Prudence, that such a high Power should be placed rather in a Subject of our own Nation than in a Sovereign Prince (for so is the Pope over several Territories in *Italy*) and he far remote beyond the Seas: Which ejection of the Popes Authority was not done, as in other Nations, by Popular Fury and Faction, but by the mature deliberate Counsel of Godly and Learned Divines assembled in Convocation, with the express Authority of the King, and ratified by the three States in Parliament.

The minds of English Christians thus delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny, and the Dignity of English Kings from the Spiritual Slavery of *Rome*, the King and Clergy too

this Occasion to reform the many abuses and errors crept into the Church in length of time by the great negligence and corruption of Governours; wherein the Wisdom of the English Reformers is to be admired to all posterity which was chiefly thus:

First, Care was taken lest that (as it oft happens in indiscreet Purges, and where ever the People only hath been the Reformer) the good should not be taken away with the bad: It was therefore resolved not to separate farther from the Church of Rome in Doctrine or Discipline, then that Church had separated from what she was in her purest Times. For Doctrine they embraced that excellent Counsel of the Prophet, *State super vias antiquas & videte quam sit via recta & ambulate in ea*; they made a stand and took a view of the purest Primitive Christian Times, and thence saw which was the right way, and followed

lowed that For the Discipline of the Reformed Church they considered what it was in the purest Times of the first good Christian Emperours for the Times of Persecution (before Temporal Princes embraced the Christian Faith) as they were most excellent Times for Doctrine and Manners; so very improper and unfit for a Pattern or example of outward Government and Policy.

The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in the 39 Articles of the Book of Homilies.

The Worship and Discipline is seen in the Liturgy and Book of Canons, by all which it will appear to impartial forreign eyes, that the Church of *England* may warrantably be said to be the most exact and perfect Pattern of all the Reformed Churches in the World: and whosoever shall be so happy as to be a true Son of that Church, must confess that it is the most incorrupt, humble, innocent, learned; the most Primitive, most Decent, and Regu-

lar Church in *Christendome* ; that her Doctrine is built upon the Prophets and Apostles , according to the explication of the Antient Fathers ; the Government truly Apostolical , and in all essential parts thereof of Divine Institution ; the Liturgy an extract of the best Primitive Forms ; the Ceremonies few but necessary, and such as tend onely to Decency and increase of Piety: That she holds the whole truly Catholick Foundation according to the Scripture and the Four General Councils, that she adheres closely to Tradition truly Universal , that is, doth willingly receive *quod ab omnibus, quod ubique, quod semper receptum fuit* ; which is the Old Rule of Catholicisme : so that none can say more truly with *Tertullian* than the English, *In ea regula incedimus quam Ecclesia ab Apostolis, Apostoli a Christo, Christus a Deo accepit.* Search all the Religions in the World , none will be found more consonant to Gods Word for Doctrine,

The present State

Arine, nor to the Primitive Examples for Government. None will be found that ascribes more to God, or that constitutes more firm Charity amongst Men; none will be found so excellent not only in the Community as Christian, but also in the special Notion as Reformed; for it keepeth the middle way between the Pomp of Superstitious Tyranny, and the meanness of Fanatick Anarchy.

In two Points the Church of *England* is truly Transcendent; First, It hath the Grand Mark of the true Church, which most other *European* Churches seem to want, and that is Charity towards other Churches; for it doth not so engross Heaven to its own Professors, as to damn all others to Hell. Secondly, It is the great glory of the English Protestant Church, that it never resisted Authority, nor engaged in Rebellion; a Praise that makes much to her advantage in the minds of all those who have read or heard of the dis-

mal and devillish effects of the Holy League in *France*, by Papists, of the holy Covenant in *Scotland* by Puritans, and of the late Solemn League and Covenant in *England* by Presbyterians.

As for the Scandal begotten by the late Troubles and Murder of the late King, which some of the *Romish* endeavour to throw upon the English Religion; it is sufficiently known, that not one person that was a known Favourer and Practiser of that Religion by Law establishd in *England*, was either a Beginner or active Prosecutor of that War, or any way an Abettor of that horrid Murther; for that our Religion neither gives such Rules, nor ever did set such Examples: nor indeed can that be truly said to be an Act either of the Parliament or People of *England*, but only of a few wretched Miscreants, Sons of *Belial*, that had not the fear of God before their eyes.

About the year 1633 or 1636 the

The present State

Church of *England*, as well as the State, seemed to be in her full Statute of Glory; shining in Transcendent Empyrean Lustre and Purity of Evangelical Truth: Her Religious Performances, Her Holy Offices, ordered and regulated agreeably to the expedient of such Sacred Actions; Her Discipline-Model suitable to the Apostolick Form; the Set and Suit of Her Holy Tribe renowned for Piety and Learning; and all these in so Supereminent a Degree, that no Church on this side the Apostolick, can, or ever could compare with her in any one. And in this Felicity she might probably have continued, had she not been disturbed by a Generation of Hypocritical Zealots; whose Predecessors in Queen *Elizabeth's* time began to oppose that excellent begun Reformation, and then to contrive the Alteration of Government; beginning first very low at Caps and Hoods, Surplices, and Episcopal Habits; but these flew higher, proceeding at length

to the height of all Impiety; sub-
verted even Liturgy, Episcopacy,
and Monarchy it self: all which
our Most Gracious King upon his
Restauration hath most wisely and
piously restored, after the example
of that good King *Hezekiah*, 2 *Chr.*
29. 2, 3. Since which we are able to
render this joyful account of the Re-
ligion and Church of *England*, viz.
That there is nothing wanting in or-
der to Salvation: We have the
Word of God, the Faith of the
Apostles, the Creeds of the Primi-
tive Church, the Articles of the
Four First General Councils, a
Holy Liturgy, Excellent Prayers,
Due Administration of the Sacra-
ments, the Ten Commandements,
the Sermons of Christ, and all the
Precepts and Counsels of the Go-
spel. We teach Faith and Repen-
tance, and the Necessity of Good
Works, and strictly exact the severi-
ty of a Holy Life. We live in O-
bedience to God, ready to part
with all for his Sake; we honour

The present State

His Most Holy Name ; we worship Him at the mention of his Name ; we confess his Attributes ; we have Places, Times, Persons, and Revenues, consecrated and set apart for the Service and Worship of our Great God Creator of Heaven and Earth ; we honour his Vicegerent the King, holding it damnable to use any other Weapons against him or his Army but Prayers and Tears ; we hold a charitable respect toward all Christians : we confess our sins to God and to our Brethren, whom we have offended, and to Gods Ministers the Priests, in Cases of Scandal or of a troubled Conscience ; and they duly absolve the Penitent Soul. Our Reverend, Learned, and Pious Bishops Ordain Priests and Deacons, Consecrate Churches, Confirm the Baptized at a due age, Bless the People, Intercede for them, Visit oft their respective Diocesses ; taking Care of all the Churches, that they be served with as good and able Pastors as the small Maintenance can

can invite; they defend the Church Liberties, confer Institutions, inflict Ecclesiastical Censures, dispence in certain Cases, keep Hospitality, as St. Paul admonisheth, and Preach as oft as necessity requireth. *Hodie enim neque Concionatorum paucitas utisolum, neque Infidelium multitudo hoc exigere videtur.*

Ever since the beginning of our Reformation, there are some few Families in several parts of England, have persisted in the Romish Religion, and are usually called *Papists* from *Papa*, the old usual Name of the Bishop of Rome. Against these there are divers severe Laws still in force, but their number being not considerable, nor their Loyalty of later years questionable, those Laws are more rarely put in execution: Besides; the Clemency and gentle usage shewn them here, begets in *Romish* States and Potentates abroad the like gentle treatment of their Protestant Subjects, and of the English, living within their Dominions.

The present State

As for those other Perswasions whose Professors are commonly called *Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, Fifth-Monarchy-Men, Ranters, Adamites, Behmenists, Family of Love*, and the rest of those Mushromes of *Christianity*; as most of them sprang up suddenly in the late unhappy Night of Confusion, so it is to be presumed that they may in a short time vanish in this blessed Day of Order; and therefore not worthy to be described here as Religions professed in *England*: for as the State of *England* doth account them no other Members then the *Pudenda* of the Nation, and are ashamed of them, *Quippe ubi cetera Membra moventur ad arbitrium hominis, hac sola tam turbida, inordinata ac effrenata sunt ut prater & contra voluntatem commoveri solent*; so neither doth the Church of *England* look upon those Professors as Sons but Bastards: or make account of any other interest in them then a man makes of those

Vermin

Vermin which breed out of his excrementitious sweat, or those *Ascarides* which come sometimes in his most uncleanly parts.

As some years before the late *Their* Troubles, no people of any Kingdom in the World enjoyed more freedom from *Slavery* and *Taxes*, so generally none were freer from evil tempers and humors: none more devoutly religious, willingly obedient to the *Laws*, truly loyal to the *King*, lovingly hospitable to *Neighbours*, ambitiously civil to *Strangers*, or more liberally charitable to the *Needy*. *Manners*

No Kingdom could shew a more knowing prudent Nobility, a more learned and pious Clergy, or a more contented loyal Commonalty.

The *Men* were generally honest, the *Wives* and *Women* chaste and modest, *Parents* loving, *Children* obedient, *Husbands* kind, *Masters* gentle, and *Servants* faithful.

In a word, the *English* were then
D 5 according:

The present State

according to their *Native Temper*, the best *Neighbours*, best *Friends*, best *Subjells*; and the best *Christians* in the World.

Amongst these excellent *Temper*s, amongst this goodly *Wheat*, whilst men slept, the *Enemy* came and sowed *Tares*, there sprang up of latter years a sort of People *sowre*, *sullen*, *suspicious*, *querulous*, *peevish*, *envious*, *reserved*, *narrow-hearted*, *close-fisted*, *self-conceited*, *ignorant*, *stiff-necked*, *Children of Belial* (according to the genuine signification of the word) ever prone to *despise Dominion*, to *speak evil of Dignities*, to *gain-say Order, Rule*, and *Authority*; who have accounted it their honour to contend with *Kings* and *Governours*, and to *disquiet the Peace of Kingdoms*; whom no *deserts* nor *clemency* could ever oblige, neither *Oaths* or *Promises* bind; breathing nothing but *sedition* and *calumnies* against the *Establisht Government*, *aspiring* without measure, *railing* without reason, and making

making their own *wild fancies* the Square and Rule of their *Consciencs*; hating, despising, or disrespecting the *Nobility, Gentry, and Superiour Clergy, &c.*

These lurking in all quarters of *England*, had at length with their pestilential breath infected some of the *worse natured and worse nurtured Gentry*, divers of the *inferiour Clergy*, most of the *Tradesmen*, and very many of the *Peasantry*, and prevailed so far, as not onely to spoil the best governed State, and ruin the purest and most flourishing Church in *Christendome*, but also to corrupt the *minds, the humours, and very natures* of so many English; that notwithstanding the late happy Restoration of the *King and Bishops*, the incessant joynt endeavours and studies of all our Governours to reduce this people to their *pristine* happiness, yet no man now living can reasonably hope to see in his time the like blessed dayes again; without a transplantation of all those
Sons

The present State

Sons of *Belial* (as King *James* in his grave Testament to his Son did intimate) without an utter extirpation of those Tares, which yet the Clemency and meekness of the Protestant Religion seems to forbid.

The Nobility and chief Gentry of *England* have been even by Strangers compared to the finest *Flowre*, but the lower sort of common People to the coarsest bran; the innate good nature, joyned with the liberal education and converse with Strangers in forreign Countries, render those exceeding civil; whereas the wealth, insolence, and pride of these, and the rare converse with Strangers, have rendred them so distastful; not onely to the few Strangers who frequent *England*, but even to their own Gentry, that they could sometimes wish that either the Countrey were less plentiful, or that the Impositions were heavier; for by reason of the great abundance of *Flesh and Fish, Corn,*
Leather,

of England.

6 R

Leather, Wooll, &c. which the Soil of its own bounty with little labour doth produce, the *Peomanry* at their ease and almost forgetting labour, grow rich, and thereby so proud, insolent, and careless, that they neither give that humble respect and awful reverence which in other Kingdoms is usually given to *Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy*, nor are they so *industrious* or so *skilful* in *Manufactures* as some of our Neighbour Nations; so that in *England* it is no *Paradox* to affirm, that as too much *indigency* in the inferior sort of people doth depress the spirits and dull the minds of them, so too *plentiful* and *wanton* a fortune, causeth in them a *laziness* and *less industry*, that State commonly enjoying most *peace* and *order* and *happiness*, where either the *moderate barrenness* of the Countrey, or want of ground, or *multitude* of *Imposts* (as in *Holland*) do necessitate the common people to be *industrious in their Callings*, and so

to

to mind their own, as not to disturb the State and Church affairs.

Moreover, of the *English* especially it hath been formerly and unhappily observed, that then it is *happiest* with them, when they are somewhat *pressed*, and in a *complaining* condition; according to that old Riming Verse,

Anglica gens est optima fletus & pessima gaudens.

The *English* Nation anciently were, and at this day are very apt to hearken to *Prophesies*, and to create *Prodigies*; and then interpret them according to their own extravagant conceits: and of late to invent and then maintain any the most prodigious Opinions and Tenets in Divinity; some of the inferiour sort of late holding abominable opinions, unworthy even of men and such as in no Age were ever broacht before.

The *English* National vices were antiently *Gluttony* and the effects thereof *Lasciviousness*, (when they
made

made four Meals in a day and most excessive *Feasting*, with great plenty of *French Wine*) when Women of *professed incontinency* were permitted to proffer their Bodies to all Comers, in certain places called *Stews* or *Stoves*, or *Bathing places*; because men were wont to *bath* themselves there (as still in other Countreys) before they addrest themselves to *venereous acts*. Moreover *Pride* in *Apparel*, wherein they were antiently so extravagant and foolish, so superfluous and obscene, that divers *Statutes* before our *Reformation* in *Religion*, and *Homilies* since, have been made against that Excess, and an English Man was wont to be pictured naked with a pair of *Taylors Sheers* in his hand, and a piece of Cloth under his arme, with Verses annext, intimating, that he knew not what fashion of Clothes to have.

Excess of drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet.

Ecce

The present State

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The *Danes* in the time of King *Edgar* first brought it in, but it was afterward banisht hence, so that we find no ancient Statute since the Conquest against it; for though the Statutes heretofore made against Excess in *Apparel* and *Dyet* are ancient, yet those against *Drunkennes* are but of late date.

As the *English* returning from the Wars in the *Holy Land*, brought home the foul disease of *Leprosie*, now almost extinct here, though not yet in our neighbouring Countries: so in our Fathers days the *English* returning from the service in the *Netherlands*, brought with them the foul Vice of *Drunkennes*, as besides other Testimonies the Term of *Carous*, from *Gar ausen*, All out, learnt of the *High Dutch* there in the same service; so *Quasse*, &c. This Vice of late was more, though at present so much, that some persons, and those of quality may not safely

safely be visited in an afternoon, without running the hazard of excessive drinking of *Healtke* (whereby in a short time twice as much liquor is consumed as by the *Dutch*, who sip and prate) and in some places it is esteemed a piece of wit to make a man drunk; for which purpose some *swilling insipid Trencher-Buffoon* is always at hand.

However it may be truly affirmed that at present there is generally less Excess in *Drinking* (especially about *London*, since the use of *Coffee*) less excess in *Diet*, but principally in *Apparel* than heretofore; insomuch that the poor Tradesman is much pincht thereby; for as it is expedient for the benefit of the whole Common-wealth, that divers unnecessary and superfluous Commodities should be allowed; as *Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Sugars, Raisins, Silks, Fine Linnen, &c.* so some less hurtful excesses (as in *Apparel, Diet, Building, Coaches, Lacqueys, &c.*) must either be connived at, or much
of

of all the money of the Nation must lie dead and unmployed (as it now doth in the *private, sullen, niggardly Non-Conformists* hands) and Tradesmen must either starve or be sustained by Almes.

The Sin of *Buggery* brought in to *England* by the *Lombards*, appears not onely by the word *Buggery*, but also by *Rot. Parl.* 50 Ed. 3, N. 58. is now rarely practised amongst *English*, although sometimes discovered amongst *Aliens* in *England*, and then punished by Death without any remission.

Impossonments, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst *English*, as 21 H. 8. it was made High Treason, though since repealed; after which the punishment for it was to be put alive in a Caldron of Water, and there bolyed to death: at present it is Felony without benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldome than in *Italy*, the *English* being easie to be reconciled to

par-

pardon and remit offences, not apt
 to seek revenge; the true well-bred
 English have more of inclination to
 goodness, which the Greek called
Philanthropia, than other Nations:
 the Nobility and well-bred Gentry
 delighting to be gracious and cour-
 teous to strangers, compassionate
 to the afflicted, and grateful to Bene-
 factors, when their Purse or Estate
 not diverted by other extravagant
 expences, will give them leave to re-
 member them.

The English according to the Cli-
 mate, are of a *middle temper*. The
 Northern *Saturnine*, and the Sou-
 thern *Mercurial temper* meeting in
 their Constitutions, render them in-
 genious and *active*, yet *solid* and
persevering, which nourish'd under a
 suitable liberty, inspires a courage
 generous and *lasting*.

Their *Ingenuity* will not allow
 them to be excellent at the *Cheat*,
 but subject in that point rather to
 take than give, and supposing others
 as open-hearted as themselves, are
 many

many times in Treaties overmatch
by them, whom they overmatch
Arms and true Valour: which ha
been very eminent in all ages,
almost in all Lands and Seas too
the whole World.

The *English* since the Reformati
on are so much given to Literatu
that all sorts are generally the mo
knowing people in the World. They
have been so much addicted to w
ting, and especially in their o
Language, and with so much licen
or connivence, that according
the observation of a Learned Ma
there have been during our
Troubles and Confusions more go
and more bad Books printed and pub
lished in the English Tongue, than
in all the vulgar Languages of Eu
rope.

For solidity of Matter, for eleganc
cy of Style in their Sermons, Com
edies, Romances, as also in their
Books of Philosophy, Physick, Hi
story, and all other solid Learning,
no Nation hath surpassed the En
glish

lish, and few equalled them. The English, especially the Gentry, are so much given to *Prodigality* and *Slothfulness*, that Estates are oftner *spent* and *sold* than in any other Countrey. They think it a piece of frugality beneath a Gentleman to *bargain* before-hand, or to *wait* afterward, for what they eat in any place, though the rate be most *unreasonable*; whereby it comes to pass, that *Cooks*, *Vintners*, *Innkeepers*, and such mean fellows, enrich themselves, and begger and insult over the Gentry. In a word, by their *prodigality* it comes to pass, that not only those, but *Tailors*, *Dancing-Masters*, and such *Trifling Fellows*, arrive to that riches and pride as to ride in their *Coaches*, keep their *Summer-Houses*, to be served in *Plate*, &c. an insolence insupportable in other well-governed Nations.

Because the several *punishments* inflicted for several Crimes are different

Punishments of Criminals.

The present State

ferent in most Countreys, and that of *England* much different from those of all other Countreys; a brief account of them may probably be unacceptable to Forreigners specially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the life of a Man, are either *High-Treason*, *Petit-Treason*, or *Felony*. Although some *High-Treasons* are much more heinous and odious than others; yet the punishment by Law is the same for all sorts (except for Coyning of Money) and that is that the Traitor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge be drawn to the Gallows there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly and burnt before the face of the Criminal, then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into 4 parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this. he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever

his Wife shall lose her Dower, his Children their Nobility, and all their Right of Inheriting him or any other Ancestor: Our Law thinking it most reasonable, that he who endeavoured to destroy the King, the Breath of our Nostrils, or to rend the Majesty of Government; his Body, Lands, Goods, and Posterity, should be torn and destroyed. For Coining of Money, though adjudged *High-Treason*, the Punishment having been onely drawing and hanging before the Statute of 25 *Ed.* 3. it remains so still.

Petit-Treason is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistriss, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergy-man his Prelate, to whom he oweth obedience; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The punishment for a Woman convicted of *High-Treason* or *Petit-Treason*, the same; and that is to be drawn and burnt alive.

Felonies

The present State

Felonies are all other Capital Crimes, for which antiently there were severall sorts of Punishment till *Hen. 1.* ordained that the Punishments for all Felonies should be to be hanged by the Neck till they are dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit *High-Treason*, *Petit-Treason*, or *Felony*, although his Judgement be the same with that of common persons; yet the King doth usually extend so much favour to such, as to cause them onely to be beheaded.

If a Criminal indicted of *Petit-Treason* or *Felony*, refuseth to answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Trial; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible punishment called *Paine fort & dure* that is to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room naked upon the bare ground on his back his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords fastened to the several quarters

ters of the room; then shall be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear or more: the next day he shall have three Morsels of Barly Bread without Drink; and the third day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison Door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so being not tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates might not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children; nor their Blood stained.

But, in Case of *High-Treason*, though the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted; and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals friends usually interr the Body decently where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Rob-

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bing

The present State

bing any Person; then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his Right Hand is first cut off and then hanged.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of *Clergy* is allowed (as it is in many,) there the Criminal is to be markt with a hot Iron with a *T.* or an *M.* for *Thief* or *Manslayer* on the Left Hand, and Wandring Rogues are to be burnt on the Shoulder with an *R.*

Antiently in the time of the Saxon Christian Kings, and sometime after the coming of the Norman Kings, men were rarely put to death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines, or for the more enormous Crimes to lose their Eyes or their Testicles; and so remain living monuments of their Impieties, as Punishments far worse than death which amongst Christians is believed to be but a passage from this life to

a far better, and so more a Reward than a Punishment.

For *Petit Larceny* or *Small Theft*, that is of the value of 12 *d.* or under, the punishment antiently was sometimes by loss of an Ear, sometimes by Cudgelling, but since *Edw. 3.* only by Whipping; but if such *Petit Thief* be found by the Jury to have fled for the same, he forfeiteth all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false witness upon Oath, is punisht with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, burnt in the Fore-head with a *P.* his Trees growing upon his Ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, Cheating, Libelling, False Weights and Measures, Fore-stalling the Market, Offences in Baking and Brewing, are commonly punished with Standing in the Pillory, and sometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off, or there bored through the Tongue with a hot Iron.

The present State

The Punishment for *Misprision* of *High-Treason*, that is for neglecting or concealing it, is forfeiture of the Profits of his Lands during life, and of all his Goods, and also Imprisonment for life.

For *Striking in the Kings Court*, whereby Blood is drawn, the Punishment is, that the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a most sad and solemn manner; and more at large may be seen in the Chapter of the Kings Court P.

For Striking in *Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during life, and forfeiture of all his Estate.

For one found in a *Premunire*, is forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the Kings Protection, and Imprisonment during the Kings Pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petit Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence wittingly is severe and terrible; they are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the

the Law, that is, become infamous and of no credit, incapable of being a Witness or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods shall be seized into the Kings hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up; their Trees rooted up; all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*.

Any Man or Woman convicted, in the Bishops Court, of *Hereſie*, is to be delivered over to the Secular Power, and to be burnt alive.

Felo de ſe, that is one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be buried out of *Chriſtian* Burial with a Stake driven thorow the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, &c. are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain hours,

Scolding

The present State

Scolding Women are to be placed in a *Trebncket*, commonly called a *Cucking-stool*, placed over some deep water, into which they are let down and plunged under water thrice, to cool their choler and heat.

Other Misdemeanors are commonly punished with Imprisonments or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Punishments common in other Christian Countries, the English look upon them as too cruel for Christian Professors to use.

As for putting any to the Rack, (unless perhaps in some Cases of *High-Treason*) it is by the English believed to savour of too much flaviness; besides they contemning and despising death, and yet not enduring Torture, will sooner acknowledge themselves guilty of any the foulest Crime whatsoever, than be put to the Rack; and the People not

not accustomed to such cruelty, would be apt to pity the party tortured, and abominate the Sovereign and his Judges, for introducing such a Custom; and the Jury would easily quit the Prisoner of whatever Confession should be thus extorted.

England contains 9725 Parishes, now allowing to each Parish one with another 80 Families, there will be 778000 Families, and to each Family 7 persons, there will be found in all Five Millions four hundred forty six thousand souls, and amongst them about one Million of Fighting Men.

Number
of Inha-
bitants.

The *English Tongue* being at present much refined, exceedingly copious, expressive, and significant, (by reason of a liberty taken by the Natives of borrowing out of all other Languages, whatever might conduce thereunto) is (as their blood) a mixture chiefly of the Old Saxon
(a

Their
Language

The present State

(a *Dialect* of the *Tentonic*) and the *Old Norman* (a *Dialect* of the *French*) not without some savour of the *Brittains*, *Romans*, and *Danes* Languages.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their *Tongue*, the *Latine* once, to be generally used in this *Countrey*.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their *Language* wheresoever they seated themselves.

The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* *Tongue* to be learnt at *School* by the *Saxons*, and for a long time had all *Laws*, *Pleadings*, *Sermons*, &c. in *French*.

The *Latine* *Tongue* at present is made use of in *Court Rolls*, *Records*, *Processes* of *Courts*, in *Charters*, *Commissions*, *Patents*, *Writs*, *Bonds*, &c.

The *Names* of all *Shires*, *Cities*, *Towns*, and *Villages*, *Places*, and *Men*, in *England*, are generally *Saxons*, and so are most *Nouns Appellative*

pellative, and a great part of the Verbs.

In French, or rather Norman, are still written the Common Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof. Also some Pleadings, and all Moots and Law Exercises, are wholly French. In Parliaments the King doth in French signifie his Assent or dissent to all Bills.

The Natives of England (by reason of the Temperate Climate, Milde Aire, not rendred unequal by high Mountains, and unhealthy by many Marshes, plenty of wholesome food, and the use of Beer rather than Wine) *Pour la belle taille & le beau teint au visage*, as the French say, For a just handsome large proportion of body, for clear complexions and pleasing features; do surpass all the Nations of the World.

The English are generally great Dynasties, Flesh-eaters, although by the near

E 5 nest

ness of the *Sea* and abundance of *Rivers* and *Fish-ponds*, there is no want of *Fish*. In former times their *Table* was in many places covered four times a day; they had *Break-fasts*, *Dinners*, *Beverages*, and *Suppers*, and every where *Set Dinners* and *Suppers* untill in the late troubles: wherein many eminent Families were much impoverished, a Custom was taken up by some of the Nobility and Gentry, of eating a more plentiful *Dinner*, but little or no *Supper*; as on the contrary the *Romans* and *Jews* antiently, and the hotter *Climats* at this day have little or no *Dinners*, but *Set Suppers*.

The English are not now so much addicted to *Gluttony* and *Drunkennes* as of late years, but unto *Tobacco* more.

Feasting also is not now so common and profuse as antiently; for although the *Feasts* at *Coronations*, at the *Installations* of *Knights* of the *Garter*, *Consecrations* of *Bishops*,
Enter

Entertainments of Ambassadors, the Feasts of the Lord Mayor of London, the Sergeants at Law, and Readers Feasts in the Innes of Court, are all very sumptuous and magnificent in these times; yet compared to the Feasts of our Ancestors, seem to be but niggardly and sparing: for Richard Earl of Cornwall, Brother to Henry 3. had at his Marriage Feast, as is recorded, Thirty thousand Dishes of Meat; and King Richard the Second at a Christmas spent daily 26 Oxen, 300 Sheep, besides Fowl and all other Provision proportionably: So anti-ently at a Call of Sergeants, each Sergeant (saith Fortescue) spent sixteen hundred Crowns, which in those dayes was more than 1600 £ now.

The English that feed not over liberally (whereto the great plenty and variety of Viands entice them) nor drink much Wine, but content themselves with Small Ale or Sider, but especially the later) are obser-
ved

ved to be much more *healthy* and
far *longer lived* than any of our
Neighbour Nations.

Attire.

For *Apparel* or *Clothing*, the
French Mode hath been generally
used in *England* of late years. In
the time of *Queen Elizabeth* some-
times the *High Dutch*, sometimes
the *Spanish*, and sometimes the
Turkish and *Morisco Habits*, were
by the *English* worn in *England*
when the Women wore *Doublts*
with *Pendants* *Codpieces* on the
Breast, full of *Tags* and *Cuts*,
moreover *Gallygascens*, *Fardine-
gales*, and *Stockings* of *divers Co-
lours*: but since the *Restauration* of
the King now reigning, *England*
never saw, for matter of wearing
Apparel, less prodigality, and more
modesty in *Clothes*, more plainness
and comeliness than amongst her
Nobility, *Gentry*, and *Superiour*
Clergy; onely the *Citizens*, the
Countrey People, and the *Servants*,
appear clothed for the most part as

bove

bove and beyond their Qualities, Estates, or Conditions. Since our late breach with *France*, the English Men (though not the Women) have quitted the French Mode, and taken a grave Wear, much according with the Oriental Nations.

For Variety of *Divertisements*, Sports and Recreations, no Nation doth excel the English. Recreations.

The King hath his *Forests*, *Chases*, and *Parks*, full of variety of Game; for Hunting Red and Fallow Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawking, his Paddock Courses, Horse Races, &c. abroad and at home Tennis, Balloon, Biliards, Enterludes, Balls, Masks, &c. The Nobility and Chief Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock Courses, Horse-Races, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-Bells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Biliards,

Biliards, Tables, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Catchis, Questions, Purpases, Stage-Plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing, all sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have *Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Skittles, or Nine-Pin, Shovel-board, Stow-Ball, Goffe, Trel-Madam, Cudgels, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Shuttlecock, Bowling, Quaits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching the Barr, and Ringing of Bells*, a Recreation used in no other Countrey of the World.

Amongst these *Cock-fighting* seems to all Forreigners too childish and unsuitable for the Gentry, and for the Common People *Bull-baiting*, and *Bear-baiting* seem too cruel, and for the Citizens *Foot-ball*, very uncivil, rude and barbarous, within the City.

Englifo
Names.

Nomina quasi Notamina, Names were first imposed upon Men for distinction sake by the *Jews* at their *Circum-*

Circumcision, by the *Romans* at the 8th day after *Birth*, and by the *Christians* at the *Baptisme*; of such signification for the most part that might denote the future good hope or good wishes of Parents toward their Children.

The English Names of *Baptisme* are generally either *Saxon*, as *Robert*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *William*, *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Edwin*, *Gilbert*, *Walter*, *Leonard*, &c. which are all very significative; or else out of the *Old* and *New Testament*, as *John*, *Thomas*, *James*, *Abraham*, *Isack*, *Jacob*, &c. Or sometimes the Mothers Surname, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countreys, especially in *Germany*.

Names super-added to the Christian Names the French call *Sur noms* (i. e.) *supernomina*. SURNAMES

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and most other ancient Nations, had no *Surnames* fixt to their Families as in these days, but counted thus, for example

example among the Hebrews, *Melchib Ben Addi, Addi Ben Casam*, &c. So the Britains, *Hugh ap Owen, Owen ap Rhese*, &c. so the Irish *Neal mac Con, Con mac Dermot*, &c.

As Christian Names were first given for distinction of Persons, so Surnames for distinction of Families.

About Anno 1000 the French Nation began to take Surnames with *de* prefix of a place, and *le* prefix for some other qualification, as at this day is their usual manner. The English also took to themselves Surnames, but not generally by the Common People, till the Reign of *Edw. 1.*

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Surnames, as *Edward Fitz-Thobald* being long ago made Butler of Ireland, the Duke of Ormond and his Ancestors descended from him, took the Surname of *Butler*; so *John Count Tanquerville* of Normandy being made Chamberlain

Chamberlain to the King of England above 400 years ago, his Descendants of Sherborn Castle in Oxfordshire, and of Prestbury in Gloucestershire, bear still the same Coat of Arms by the Name of Chamberlain.

At first, for Surnames the English Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place or Habitation, as Thomas of Aston or East Town, John of Sutton or South-Town; and as altered their Habitation, so they altered their Surname. After, when they became Lords of places, they call'd themselves Thomas Aston of Aston, John Sutton of Sutton.

The Common People for Surnames added their Fathers Name with Son at the end thereof, as Thomas Johnson, Robert Richardson. They also oft took their Fathers Nick-name or Abbreviation, with addition of s; as Gibs the Nick-name or Abbreviation of Gilbert, Hobs of Robert, Nicks of Nicholas, Bates of Bartholomew, Sams of

of Samuel, Hodges of Roger, and
thence also Gibson, Hobson, Nickson,
Bartson, Samson, Hodson, and Hin-
chinson, &c. Many also were sur-
named from their Trade, as Smith,
Joyner, Weaver, Walker, that is Wal-
ler in Old English; and Goff, that is
Smith in Welsh, &c. Or from
their Office, as Porter, Steward,
Shepherd, Carter, Spenser, that
is Steward, Cook, Butler; Kem-
thavis in Old English. Soldier: Or
from their place of Abode, as Green-
wood, Underhill, also Atwell,
Atwell, Atbill, which three are
shunk into Wood, Wells, Hill.
Or from their Colour or Com-
plexion, as Fairfax, that is Fair-
locks; Pigot, that is Speckled; Blunt
or Blund, that is Blaxen Hair; Or
from Birds, as Arundel, that is
Swallow; Corbet, that is Raven;
Wren, Finch, Woodcock, &c. Or
from Beasts, as Lamb, Fox, Myle,
that is Mule.

The Normans at their first com-
ing into England brought Surnames
for

for many of their Gentry with *de* prefixt, as the French Gentry doth generally at this day, and their Christian Names were generally German; they being originally descended from a part of North Germany. And some for about 200 years after the Conquest, took for Surname their Fathers Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefixt, as *Robert Fitz-William*, *Henry Fitz-Gerard*, &c.

The Britains or Welsh more lately civilized, did not take Surnames till of late years, and that for the most part onely, by leaving out *fin* or *ap*, and annexing the *p* to their Fathers Christian Name; as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; so instead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*; *ap Hughe*, *Pughe*; *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The most ancient Families and of best account for Surnames in England, are either those that are taken from Places in Normandy and thereabouts in France, and from some other Transmarine Countreys;

or

or else from Places in England and Scotland: as *de Eurenx*, *Chaworth*, *Seymour*, *Nevile*, *Montague*, *Mehun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkeley*, *Darcy*, *Stourton*, *Morley*, *Courney*, *Grandison*, *Hastings*, &c. which antiently had all *de* prefixt, but in later times generally neglected.

English
Compu-
tation.

In England at the beginning of Christianity they counted as all other Christians, according to the then Roman Account by *Olympiads* or space of five years. Afterwards (in the Raign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperour) by *Indictions* or Fifteen years; at length in the Raign of the Emperour *Justinian*, 532 years after *Christs* Incarnation (and not before) all Christians generally began to count *Anno Christi Incarnati*; at which time one *Dionysius Exiguus* or *Abbas*, a worthy Roman, had finished a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observed by the Church

Church of England; the ground whereof is this. The *Vernal Equinox* at that time was accounted to be the 21 of *March*, and by consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8 must be the earliest *New Moon*; and *April* the 18 the latest *Full Moon*; which happening on a *Sunday* (as it will when the *Dominical Letter* is C. and the *Golden Number* 8) then *Easter* that year will be *April* 25. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the *Dominical Letter* is D. and the *Golden Number* 16) then *Easter* will be on the 22 *March*, as was the last preceding year 1668.

But the *Romish Church* inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes that their *Easter* is full 5 weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for *Pope Gregory* the 13th in the year 1582, having observed that upon exact account the year contained above 365 days, not full

This agrees only with that Century when the *Equinox* was on the 21 of *March*, not now when it is on the 11th of *March*.

full 6 hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Caesar* hitherto reckoned) but only 5 hours 49 minutes and 16 seconds, and that the difference of almost 11 minutes in the space of about 134 years, makes one whole day, which not considered since the Regulation of *Easter*, has brought back the year at least 11 days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox* which was at first on the 21 of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by reason whereof sometimes 2 Full Moons pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the Primitive Institution thereof, which was, that *Easter* should always be observed on the Sunday following the first Full Moon after the *Vernal Equinox*, Pope *Gregory* then having observed these inconveniencies, resolved at once to take away 10 days, and took out of the Moneth of *October*, by calling the 5th day thereof the 1st, and that for that year those Festivals which fell in those 10 days, which

by reason of the Vintage time were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15, 16, and 17th days of that Moneth. And that the *Equinox* might never retrocede for the future, it was then provided that every 400 years 3 *Bissexile* years should be left out; that is, in the years 1700, 1800, and 1900, and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the year 2000 to have its *Bissexile*, and so every 400th year.

The English Nation, as all other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of Rome's usurped Authority, before the said year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the antient Account made by *Julius Caesar* 43 years before the Birth of Christ; and is therefore called the *Old Style* or *Julian Account*: the other observed by those still under the *Romish* Yoke, is called the *New Style* or *Gregorian Account*; and is (by reason of the aforesaid 10 days taken away) 10 days before ours for the begin-

beginning of Moneths, and for
Fixt Festivals; but various for
Moveable Festivals.

Easter and the other *Mozu*
Feasts in *England*, are most certain
ly thus found. *Shrove-Tuesday*
always the first *Tuesday* after the
first *New Moon* after *January*, ex
cept that *New Moon* happen on
Tuesday, then the next is *Shrove*
Tuesday, and the Sunday following
is *Quadragesima*, and the Sixth Sun
day after is *Easter Day*, and the
Fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation*
on Sunday, and the Thursday fol
lowing, being 40 days after the
Resurrection, is *Ascension day*, 10
days after which, or 50 days after
Easter is *Pentecost* or *Whitsunday*,
and the Sunday following is *Trinity*
Sunday: which Computation is
the Church of *England* agrees with
all the Eastern Christian Churches
for they and we find *Easter* by the
Rules which were generally recei
ved by all Christendom, Anno 532
and ever since, till 1582, it was also

ed by the Pope, as aforesaid, yet cannot it be denied. But that this old Computation is become erroneous; for by our Rules, two *Easters* will be observed in one year, as in the year 1667, and not one *Easter* to be observed this year; as this Author observed formerly in his proposals to the Parliament.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the Fourth Sunday before *Christmasts Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrews*, whether before or after.

The year in *England* according to the *Cycles* of the *Sun* and *Moon*, and according to *Almanacks*, begins on the First of *January*; but the English Church and State begins the year from the day of *Christs Incarnation*; viz. on the 25th of *March*, which also is observed in *Spain*; yet the *Portugues* (as divers Countreys in *Africa*) begin their year on the 29th of *August*, the *Venetians* on the first of *March* according to the *Epact*, the *Gracians* on the longest day,

The present State

day, as the old *Romans* did on the shortest day; which two last seem to have most reason, as beginning just at the *Periodical* day of the Sun return.


The *Natural* day consisting of 24 hours, is begun in *England* at *Midnight*, and counted by 12 hours to *Midday*, and again by 12 hours to next *Midnight*; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countreys, their account is from Sun-setting by 24 of the clock to the next Sun-setting, and at *Nuremberg* and *Wirttemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Babylonian* Account they begin at the first hour after Sun-rising, to count on of the Clock, and so again at the first hour after Sun-set.

English
Num-
bring.

Probably there was a time when those Names of *Number* now in use amongst all civilized Nations were unknown, and men applied the Fingers of one or both Hands to things they desired to keep account of.

of, and thence it may be that the Numeral words are but *Ten* in any Nation, and in some Nations but *Five*; and then they begin again, as after *decem*, *undecim*, *duodecim*, &c.

The *Hebrews* and the *Greeks* instead of Numeral Words used the Letters of their *Alphabets*, beginning again after the *Tenth* Letter.

The *Latines* made use onely of 7 of their *Capital Alphabet*, viz. MDCLXVI, all comprehended in this Figure, and  all made use of in the same order, in the late year 1666, which never did happen before, nor ever will happen again.

The *English* (as all the Western Christian World till about 400 years ago) used only *Numeral Words* in all Writings; but since use the *Figure 1, 2, 3, &c* which the Christians learnt first of the *Maures* or *Arabs*, and they of the *Indians*.

CHAP. III.

of the Government of ENGLAND in general.

OF Governments there can be but three Kinds, for either One, or More, or All, must have the Sovereign Power of a Nation. If One, then it is a *Monarchy*; If More (that is, an Assembly of Choice Persons) then it is an *Aristocracy*; If All (that is, the General Assembly of the People) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all Governments the Monarchical, as most resembling the Divinity, and nearest approaching to perfection (Unity being the perfection of all things) hath ever been esteemed the most excellent.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πλυκοκρασίη: εἰς καὶ
ῥαγὶς ἔστι.

Ἐκ βασιλ. —

For

of England.

101

*For the Transgressions of a Land,
many are the Princes or Rulers there-
of, Prov. 28. 2.*

Of Monarchies some are *Despotic*, where the Subjects like Servants are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign, as the *Turks* and *Barbarians*: Others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Paternal* Monarchies, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs Male, as in *France*, or next of Blood, as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where upon the death of every Prince, without respect had to the Heirs or next of Blood, another by Solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland* and *Hungary*, and till of late in *Denmark* and *Bohemia*.

*As the
French
pretend
from their
Law Sa-
lique.*

Of *Hereditary Paternal* Monarchies

The present State

chies, some are *dependent* and holden of *Earthly Potentates*, and are obliged to do *Homage* for the same; as the Kingdoms of *Scotland* (though this be stily denied by *Scotch Writers*) and of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the *Pope*; others *independent*, holden only of *God*, acknowledging no other Superior upon *Earth*.

England is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one *Supreme, Independent, and Undeprisable Head*, according to the known *Laws and Customs* of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European Kingdoms*, a freedom from all subjection to the *Emperor* or *Laws* of the *Empire*; for that the *Roman Emperours* obtaining antiently the *Dominion* of this Land by force of *Arms*; and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations

Nations returned to the former Owners *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.

It is a Monarchy free from all manner of Subjection to the Bishop of Rome, and thereby from divers inconveniencies and burdens, under which the neighbouring Kingdoms groan: as Appeals to Rome in sundry Ecclesiastical Suits; Provisions, and Dispensations, in several cases to be procured from thence; many Tributes and Taxes paid to that Bishop, &c.

(It is a Monarchy free from all Intregnum, and with it from many mischiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject.

England is such a Monarchy, as that, by the necessary subordinate Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main advantages of an Aristocracy and of a Democracy, and yet free from the disadvantages and evils of either.

It is such a Monarchy, as by a most admirable temperament affords very much to the *Industry*, *Liberty*, and *Happiness* of the *Subject*, and reserves enough for the *Majesty* and *Prerogative* of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a Kingdom that of all the Kingdoms of the World is most like the Kingdom of *Jesus Christ*; whose yoke is easie, whose burden is light.

It is a Monarchy that without interruption hath been continued almost 1000 years, (and till of late) without any attempts of change of that Government: so that to this sort of Government the English seem to be naturally inclined, and therefore during the late *Bouleversations* or over-turnings, when all the Art that the Devil or Man could imagine, was industriously made use of to change this Monarchy into a *Democracy*, this Kingdom into a *Common-wealth*, the most and the best of English men, the

the general Spirit and Genius of the Nation (not so much the Presbyterian or Royalist) by mighty, though invisible, influence, concurred at once to restore their exiled Sovereign, and re-establish that ancient Government.

F 5 CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the KING of ENGLAND, and therein of His Name, Title, Arms, Dominions, Patrimony, Revenue, and Strength: Of his Person, Office, Power, Prerogative, Supremacy, Sovereignty, Divinity, and Respect.

Name.

THE King is so called from the Saxon word *Koning*, intimating Power and Knowledge, where with every Sovereign should especially be invested.

Title.

The Title antiently of the Saxon King Edgar was *Anglorum Basileus & Dominus quatuor Marium*, viz. the British, German, Irish, and Deucalionian Seas; and sometimes *Anglorum Basileus omniumque Regum, Insularum, Oceanique Britanniam*

*anniam circumjacentis, cunctarum-
que Nationum qua infra eum inclu-
duntur, Imperator & Dominus.*

The Modern Title more modest,
is *Dei Gratia* of England, Scotland,
France and Ireland King, Defender
of the Faith.

The King onely is *Dei Gratia*
simply (*i. e.*) from the favour of
none but God; and the Archbi-
shops and Bishops, to whom that
Title is given, must understand, *Dei*
gratia & Regis, or *Dei gratia &*
voluntate Regis.

Defender of the Faith, was an-
ciently used by the Kings of Eng-
land, as appears by several Char-
ters granted to the University of
Oxford, but in the year 1521 more
affixt by a Bull from Pope Leo the
Tenth for a Book written by Henry
the Eighth against Luther, in de-
fence of some points of the Romish
Religion; but since continued for
defence of the *Antient Catholick* and
Apostolick Faith.

The present State

Primogenitus Ecclesia belongs to the Kings of England, because their Predecessor *Lucius* was the first King that embraced Christianity.

Christianissimus was by the *Lateran Council* under Pope *Julius* the 2d, conferred on the Kings of England in the 5th year of Henry 8, though now used only by the French King.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the time of H. 4 to H. 6. *Excellent Grace*, to Ed. 4. *High and Mighty Prince*, to Hen. 8. first *Highness* then *Majesty*, and now *Sacred Majesty*; after the Custom of the Eastern Emperours, that used *Αγι'α Βασιλε'α*.

The King of England in his Publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos*, *We*, in the Plural Number; before King John's time the Kings used the Singular Number, which Custome is still seen in the end of Writs, *Teste meipso apud Westm.*

In speaking to the King is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) *Syr*, from *Cyr*, in the *Greek* ^{Kyr} an Abbreviation of *Kyras* and *Kyrios*, *Dominus*, much used to the *Greek Emperours*; but *Syr* or *Domine* is now in *England* become the ordinary word to all of better rank, even from the King to the Gentlemen. It was antiently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergymen*, prefixt before their Christian Names; now in that manner only to *Baronets* and *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelours*; yet in *France* *Syr* or *Syre*, is reserved only for their King.

About the time that our Saviour lived on Earth, there was a Jewish Sect, whose Ring-leader was one *Judas of Galilee*, mentioned *Acts* 5. 37. that would not give this Title of *Sir* or *Dominus* to any man, affirming that it was proper only to God, and stood (not unlike our new Fanaticks, called *Quakers*) so perversely for such Nominal Liberty, (being

The present State

(being in other points meer Phar
sees) that no penalties could force
them to give this honorary Title to
any man, no nor to the Emperour.
utri videre est apud Josephum & alios.
Sed hoc obiter.

Arms:

Arms are Ensigns of Honour borne
in Shields for distinction of Families
and descendable as hereditary to
Posterity; but were not fixed gene-
rally in *England* nor *France* till after
the Wars in the *Holy-Land*, about
400 years ago, unless it were in the
Kings of *Europe*.

The *Saxon* Kings before the Con-
quest bare *Azure a Crosse Formy be-
tween four Martlets Or.*

Afterward the *Danish* King
reigning in *England* bare *Or Semé
de Harts Gules, 3 Lyons Passant
Guardant Azure.*

After the Conquest the Kings of
England bare two *Leopards*, born
first by the Conquerour as Duke of
Normandy, till the time of *Hen. 2.*
who in right of his Mother annexed
her

her Paternal Coat, the *Lyon of Aquitaine*, which being of the same *Field, Metal, and Form* with the *Leopards*, from thenceforward they were joyntly marshalled in one *Shield*, and *Blazoned 3 Lyons*, as at present.

King *Edward the Third* in right of his Mother claiming the *Crown of France*, with the *Arms of England* quartered the *Arms of France*, which then were *Azure, Semy Flower-de-luces Or*; afterwards changed to *3 Flower-de-luces*: whereupon *H. 5. of England* caused the *English Arms* to be changed likewise: King *James* upon the *Union of England and Scotland*, caused the *Arms of France and England* to be quartered with *Scotland and Ireland*, and are thus blazoned:

The King of *England* beareth for his *Sovereign Ensigns Armorial* as followeth:

In the first place *Azure, 3 Flower-de-luces Or*: for the *Regal Arms of France* quartered with the *Imperial*
En-

The present State

Ensigns of *England*, which are
Gules three Lyons Passant Gardant
in Pale Or. In the second place,
 within a double *Tressure counter-*
flowered de lys Or, a *Lyon Rampant*
Gules for the *Royal Armes of Scot-*
land. In the third place, *Azure*
 an *Irish Harp Or Stringed Argent*,
 for the *Royal Ensigns of Ireland.* In
 the fourth place as in the first, All
 within the *Garter*, the chief Ensign
 of that most Honourable Order, a-
 bove the same an *Helmet* answera-
 ble to His Majesties Sovereign Juris-
 diction; upon the same a rich *Man-*
tle of *Cloth of Gold doubled Er-*
mine, adorned with an *Imperial*
Crown, and surmounted for a *Crest*
 by a *Lyon Passant Gardant Crowned*
 with the like; supported by a *Lyon*
Rampant Gardant Or, *Crowned* as
 the former, and an *Unicorn Argent*
Gorged, with a *Crown*; thereto a
Chain affixt, passing between his
 fore-legs and reflex over his back
Or; both standing upon a *Compartment*
 placed underneath, and in the
 Table

Table of the Compartment His Majesties Royal *Motto*, *Dieu & mon Droit*.

The Supporters used before the Union of *England* and *Scotland* were the *Dragon* and *Lyon*.

The Arms of *France* placed first, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom, and because from the first bearing, those *Flowers* have been alwayes *Ensigns* of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of *Dukedomes* as afore-
said.

The *Motto* upon the *Garter*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thereof thinketh*, was first given by *Edward 3.* the Founder of that Order, upon occasion as some have written of a *Garter* falling from the Countess of *Kent* and *Salisbury* as she danced, and taken up by that King; whereat the Queen being jealous, or the Courtiers observing it; the King first uttered those words now upon the *Garter*; whereof the Order was soon after instituted.

The

114 The present State

The Motto *Dieu & mon Droit* that is, *God and my Right*, was first given by *Richard the First*, to intimate, that the King of England holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any mortal man, but of God only; and after taken up by *Edward 3.* when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France*.

Dominions.

The Antient Dominions of the Kings of England, were first England and all the Seas round about Great Britain and Ireland, and all the Isles adjacent, even to the Shores of all the Neighbour Nations; and our Law saith the Sea is of the Licence of the King, as well as the Land; and as a mark thereof, all Ships of Foreigners have antiently demanded leave to fish and pass in these Seas, and do at this day Lower their Top-sails to all the Kings Ships of War.

To England *Henry 1.* annexed *Normandy*; and *Henry 2.* *Ireland* being stiled only Lord of *Ireland* till

of England.

115

33 H. 8. although they had all Kingly Jurisdiction before.

Henry 2. also annexed the Dukedoms of *Guien* and *Anjou*, the Counties of *Poitou*, *Tarein*, and *Mayn*. *Edward the first* all *Wales*; and *Edward the Third* the Right, though not the Possession of all *France*.

King *James* added *Scotland*, and since that time there have been super-added sundry considerable Plantations in *America*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* are at this day in Possession (besides his just Right and Title to the Kingdom of *France*) all *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, Three Kingdoms of large extent, with all the Isles, above 40 in number small and great; whereof some very considerable: and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover the Islands of *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, and *Alderny*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*; besides those profitable Plantations of *New England*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*.

Florida, Bermudos; besides several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies* and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the main-land of *America*, by right of first discovery; to *Estotiland, Terra Corterialis, New-found-Land, Novum Belgium, Guiana*, the King of *England* hath a Legal Right, though not Possession.

Patrimony.

King *William* the Conqueror getting by right of Conquest all the Lands of *England* (except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries, and Religious Houses) into his own hands in *Demefne*, as Lawyers speak, soon bestowed amongst his Subjects a great part thereof, reserving some retribution of Rents and Services, or both, to him and his Heirs Kings of *England*; which reservation, is now, as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands; the rest he reserved to himself in *Demefne*, called *Corona Regis Dominica, Domaines*, and *Sacra Patri-*

Patrimonia, Pradium Domini Regis, Directum Dominium, cujus nullus est Author nisi Deus: all other Lands in England being held now of some Superior, and depend mediately or immediately on the Crown; but the Lands possess'd by the Crown, being held of none, can *eschear* to none; being *sacred*, cannot become *prophane*: are or should be permanent and inalienable. Which Royal Domaines are (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings, and some Necessities for the preservation of the Weal Publick) too much alienated.

The certain *Revenues* of the Kings of England was antiently greater than of any King in Europe, they enjoying in Domains and Fee-Farm Rents, almost enough to discharge all the Ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restauration of our present King, the Lords and Com-

Commons assembled in Parliament finding the Crown Revenues much alienated, and the Crown Charge exceedingly encreased by reason of the late vast augmentation of the Revenues and Strength by Sea and Land of our two next Neighbour Nations abroad, and of the mutinous, mutinous and rebellious spirits at home, did unanimously conclude that for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth & Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon His Majesty an yearly Revenue of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds; and accordingly with the Kings Consent, at the humble request of the Lords and Commons, there was established by Imposts upon Imported and Exported Goods, upon Liquors drunk in England, and upon Fire-Hearth-taxes so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown Revenues to the said sum. Notwithstanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of Eng-

Land are not above the Twelfth part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above One hundred and fifty Millions of Livers, that is, about Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, and above a Fifth part of the whole Revenues of *France*.

If this Revenue of our King be truly paid to the King, and brought into the Kings Exchequer (that great Sea, where into so many Rivers and Rivolets empty themselves, and from whence are exhaled by the Sun those kind vapors, wherewith is watered this whole Land, and whereby all His Majesties Land and Sea Forces (by whose vigilancy we sleep quietly in our Beds) are maintained; and whereby do subsist the several Courts of the King and Royal Family (by which the Honour and Splendor of this Nation is preserved) the several Ambassadors abroad, Great Officers of the Crown and Judges at home, &c.) If this Revenue be truly paid and brought

brought into the Exchequer, it is sure that in all Europe there is no one Treasury; that with less deceit, or less charge of Officers, doth reimburse the same.

It was complained by Hen. 4. of France, *Que les despens que faisoient les Officiers de l'Espargne montoient a plus que la Taille*; That the Charges of the Exchequer Officers exceeded the Income; and that there were then Thirty thousand Officers to collect and wait on the Revenues; whereas there cannot be any other just complaint in England, but only that the necessary Charges of the Crown are of late so great, that the Kings settled Revenue cannot defray them; and yet too many of his Subjects grudge to have those Revenues augmented, looking upon every little payment through a Magnifying Glass, whereby it appears a great Grievance, and never making use of those Prospective Glasses (Moral and Civil Science) whereby they might see afar off

off the calamity that is coming on like an armed man, and cannot without such payments be prevented.

The King of *England's* Revenues were never raised by any of those sordid base wayes used in other Countries, as by sale of Honours, sale of Magistracies; sale of Offices of Justice and Law; by Merchandising, by a General Impost upon all manner of Victuals and Clothes, by *Puertos secos*, or Impost upon all Goods at the entrance into any Inland County, or Inland City; by Pensions from Confederates, upon pretence of Protection, &c.

But the Revenues of the King of *England* consist either in Demesnes, (as afore) or in Fee Farm Rents, in Lands belonging to the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and Dutchy of *Lancaster*, in Tenths and First-Fruits, in Reliefs, Fines, Amercements, and Confiscations; but more especially of late in those few Imposts afore-mentioned.

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strength.

The mighty power of the King of *England* before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total subjection of *Ireland*, which were usually at enmity with him, was notoriously known to the World, and sufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations: What his Strength hath been since, was never fully tried by King *James* or King *Charles the First*, their Parliaments and People having upon all occasions been refractory, and thwarting those good Kings designs; but now, that the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms seem to vie which shall more readily comply with their Sovereigns Desires and Designs, it is not easie to comprehend what mighty things His Majesty now reigning might attempt and effect. But let him be considered abstractly, as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortrefs or Garrisoned Town, fenced not only with strong Works, her Port-Towns, with a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded

of England.

123.

guarded also with excellent Out-Works, the strongest and best-built Ships of War in the World; then so furnish within with Men and Horse, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money, that if all the Potentates of Europe should conspire (which God forbid) they could hardly distress it. *Her home-bred Wares are sufficient to maintain her, and nothing but her home-bred Wars enough to destroy her.*

This for the Defensive Strength of the King of England, now for his Offensive Puissance; how formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that the King of England is well able, when ever he is willing, to raise of English men Two hundred thousand, and of English Horse Fifty thousand (for so many during the late Rebellion, were computed to be in Arms on both sides) yet (which is admirable) scarce any miss of them in any City, Town, or Village; and when they

The present State

shall consider that the valiant and martial Spirit of the English, their natural agility of Body, their patience, hardiness, and stedfastness is such, and their fear of death so little, that no Neighbour-Nation upon *equal number and termes* scarce durst ever abide Battel with them either at Sea or at Land: when they shall consider, that for transporting of an Army, the King of *England* hath at command 100 excellent Ships of War, and can hire 200 stout English Merchant Ships, little inferiour to Ships of War, that he can soon man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers (if not the best Mariners) in the whole World.

In a word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Scituation of *England*, the King thereof must be Master of the Sea, and that as on Land, whosoever is Master of the Field, is said to be also Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may be

be said in some sort to be Master of the World: for he is at liberty to begin or end a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he please, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Rex Anglia est Persona mixta Person.
cum Sacerdote, say our Lawyers. He is a Priest as well as a King.

He is annointed with *Oyle*, as the Priests were at first, and afterward the Kings of *Israel*; to intimate that his Person is *Sacred* and *Spiritual*: and therefore at the Coronation hath put upon him a *Sacerdotal Garment* called the *Dalmatica*, &c. and before the Reformation of *England*, when the Cup in the Lords Supper was denied to the Laity, the King as a Spiritual Person received in both kinds: He is capable of *Spiritual Jurisdiction*, of holding of *Tythes*, all *Extra-Parochial Tythes*, some Proxies, and other Spiritual Profits belong to the King, of which Lay-men both by Common and

The present State

Canon Law are pronounced incapable.

He is an *External Bishop* of the Church, as *Constantine* the Emperor said of himself, *Ἐγὼ δὲ τῶν ἐκτὸς ἰσθ' θεῶν καθεσμενός* *Ἐπισκοπῶν αὐτῶν*; But I am constituted Bishop for external things of the Church.

Rex idem hominum Phœbique Sacerdos.

He is, as the Roman Emperors, Christian as well as Heathen, stiled themselves, *Pontifex Max.* He is the Supreme Pastor of England, and hath not only Right of Ecclesiastical Government, but also of exercising some Ecclesiastical Function, so far as *Solomon* did, 1 Kings 8. when he blessed the People, consecrated the Temple, and pronounced that Prayer which is the Pattern now for Consecration of all Churches and Chappels; but all the Ministerial Offices are left to the *Bishops* and *Priests* (as the determination of Causes are to the Kings Judges, although the King may himself sit in Judg-

Judgment, if the Affairs of State did not alwayes require his Presence at the Helme) as the Administration of Sacraments, Preaching, and other Church Offices and Duties.

Of this *Sacred Person* of the King, of the *life and safety* thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High-Treason*, onely to imagine or intend the death of the King. And because by imagining or conspiring the death of the Kings Counsellors or Great Officers of his Household, the destruction of the King hath thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at (saith Stat. 3. H. 7. that also was made felony, to be punished with death, although in all other Cases Capital the Rule is, *Voluntas non reprobabitur profecto*, and an English Man may not in other Cases be punished with death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high esteem of the Kings Person, that to offend against those Persons and

The present State

those *things* that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the *Crown Officers*, or the *Kings Judges* executing their Office, or to counterfeit the *Kings Seals*, or his *Moneys*, is made *High-Treason*; because by all these the *Kings Person* is represented: and *High-Treason* is in the Eye of the Law so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate to the Criminal, *his Heirs* also are to lose the same for ever, and to be ranked amongst the *Peasantry* and *Ignoble*, till the King shall please to restore them. *Est enim tam grave crimen (saith Bracton) ut vix permittatur heredibus quod vivant.* High Treason is so grievous a Crime, that the Law not content with the Life and Estate and Honour of the Criminal, can hardly endure to see his heirs survive him.

And rather than Treason against the *Kings Person* shall go unpunisht, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished; for if an Idiot or Lunatick

tick (who cannot be said to have any will, and so cannot offend) during his Idiocy or Lunacy, shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of High-Treason.

Moreover, for the precious regard of the *Person* of the King, by an Antient Record it is declared, that no *Physick* ought to be administred to him, without good *Warrant*, this *Warrant* to be signed by the Advice of his *Council*; no other *Physick* but what is mentioned in the *Warrant* to be administred to him; the *Physitians* to prepare all things with their own hands, and not by the hands of any *Apothecary*, and to use the assistance only of such *Chirurgeons* as are prescribed in the *Warrant*.

And so precious is the *Person* and *Life* of the King, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Alleg-

The present State

ance to defend his Person in his Natural as well as Politick Capacity, with his own Life and Limbs, wherefore the Law saith, that the Life and Member of every Subject is at the service of the Sovereign. He is *Pater Patriæ & Dulce erit pro Patre Patria mori*, to lose life or limb in defending him from Conspiracies, Rebellions, or Invasions, or the Execution of his Laws, should seem a pleasant thing to every loyal hearted Subject.

Office.

The Office of the King of England in the Laws of King Edward the Confessor is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum terrenum & populum Domini & super omnia Sanctam Ecclesiam ejus antequam, regat & ab injuriis defendat*; and (according to the Learned Fornesme) is, *Pugnare bella populi sui & rectissime judicare*. To fight the Battels of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or

Or (according to another) it is to protect and govern his People, so that they may (if possible) lead quiet and peaceable lives in all Godliness and Honesty under him.

Or more particular (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the Royal Prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, shew Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extraordinary Powers, Preeminencies, and Privileges, inherent in the Crown, called anciently by Lawyers *Sacra Sacrorum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogatives*; whereof some the King holds by the Law of Nations, others by Common Law, excellent above all Laws in upholding a free Monarchy, and exalting the Kings.

Power
and Pre-
rogative.

The present State

Kings Prerogative) and some by
Statute-Law.

The King only, and the King alone, by his Royal Prerogative, hath Power without Act of Parliament to declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues and Treaties with any Foreign States, give Commissions for levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for pressing Men if need require; dispose of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens, Ships of War, and Publick Moneys; appoint the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value thereof, and by his Proclamation make any Foreign Coyn to be lawful Money of England.

By his Royal Prerogative may of his meer Will and Pleasure Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments; may to any Bill passed by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give (without rendering any reason) his Royal Assent, without which a Bill is as a Body
without

without a Soul. May at pleasure encrease the number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more *Barons* and bestowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns to send *Burgesses* to *Parliament*. May call to *Parliament* by *Writ* whom he in his Princely Wisdome thinketh fit, and may refuse to send his *Writ* to others that have sate in former *Parliaments*. Hath alone the choice and nomination of all *Commanders* and other *Officers* at Land and Sea; the choice and nomination of all *Magistrates*, *Counsellours*, and *Officers of State*, of all *Bishops*, and other *High Dignities* in the *Church*, the bestowing of all *Honours* both of higher and of lower *Nobility* of *England*: the Power of determining *Rewards* and *Punishments*.

By his *Letters Patent* may erect new *Counties*, *Bishopricks*, *Universities*, *Cities*, *Burroughs*, *Colledges*, *Hospitals*, *Schools*, *Fairs*, *Markets*, *Courts of Justice*, *Forests*, *Chases*, *Free-Warrens*, &c.

The

134. The present State

The King by his Prerogative hath power to *enfranchise* an *Alien* and make him a *Denison*, whereby he is enabled to purchase Leases of Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. Hath power to grant Letters of *Mart* or *Reprisal*.

The King by his Prerogative hath had at all times the Right of *Purveyance* or *Pre-emption* of all sorts of Victuals near the Court, and to take *Horses*, *Carts*, *Boats*, *Ships*, for his Carriages at reasonable Rates, also by Proclamation to set reasonable Rates and Prices upon *Eleph*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Oats*, *Hay*, &c. which His Majesty now Raigning was pleased to release, and in lieu thereof, to accept of some other recompence.

Debts due to the King, are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of *Executors* and *Administrators*, and until the Kings Debt be satisfied, he may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May distrain for the *whole Rent* upon one Tenant that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the *Ancestors Debt* of the *Heir*, though not especially bound, is not obliged to demand his Rent as others are. May sue in what Court he please, and distrain where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No Protection for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Ratons* in case of losses by Fire, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People, without which no man may ask it publicly.

No Forest, Chase, or Park to be made, nor Castle to be built, without the Kings Authority.

The sale of his Goods in an open Market will not take away his property therein.

Where the King hath granted a Fair with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods

The present State

Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No Occupancy shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him prejudice him.

His *Servants* in ordinary are privileged from serving in any Offices that require their attendance, as *Sheriff*, *Constable*, *Churchwarden*, &c.

All *Receivers* of Moneys for the King, or *Accomptants* to him for any of his *Revenues*, their *Persons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all times, for, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His *Debtor* hath a kind of Prerogative remedy by a *Quo minus* in the *Exchequer* against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any cause of Personal Action, supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King: and in this Suit the Kings Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Priviledges above others.

In *Doubtful Cases*, *Semper praesumitur pro Rege*.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be *especially named* therein. The quality of his Person alters the descent of *Gavelkind*, the Rules of *Joynt Tenancy*; no *Estoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgement final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgements entred against the Kings Title, are entred with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*, that if at any time the Kings Council at Law can make out his Title better; that Judgement shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

The King by his Prerogative may demand reasonable *Aid-Money* of his Subjects to knight his eldest Son at the age of 15, and to marry his Eldest Daughter at the age of 7 years; which reasonable Aid is Twenty Shillings for every Knights Fee, and as much for every Twenty pound a year in *Socage*. Moreover, if the King be taken Prisoner,
Aid

Aid-Money is to be paid by the Subject to set him at liberty.

The King upon reasonable causes, him thereunto moving, may protect any man against Suits at Law, &c.

In all Cases where the King is party, his Officers with an Arrest by force of a Process at Law may enter (and if entrance be denied) may break open the House of any man, although every mans House is said to be his Castle, and hath a privilege to protect him against all other Arrests.

A Benefice or Spiritual Living is not full against the King by *Instauration* only, without *Induction*, although it be so against a Subject.

None but the King can hold plea of false Judgements in the Court of his Tenants.

The King of England by his prerogative is *Summus Regni Castellus*, and hath the Custody of the Persons and Estates of such as for want of understanding cannot govern themselves.

Idiots or serve the King; so the Persons and Estates of *Idiots* and *Lunaticks* are in the Custody of the King, that of *Idiots* to his own use, and that of *Lunaticks* to the use of the next Heir. So the Custody or Wardships of all such Infants whose Ancestors held their Lands by *Tenure in Capite* or Knight-service, were ever since the Conquest in the Kings of England, to the great honour and benefit of the King and Kingdom; though some abuses made some of the people out of love with their good, and the Right of that part of his just Prerogative.

The King by his Prerogative is *Ultimus Hares Regni*, and is (as the Great Ocean is of all Rivers) the receptacle of all Estates when no Heir appears; for this cause all Estates for want of Heirs or by forfeiture, revert or escheat to the King. All Spiritual Benefices for want of Presentation by the Bishop, are lapsed at last to the King: All *Treasure-Trove* (that is, *Money, Gold, Silver, Plate,*

Plate, or *Bullion* found (and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; so all *Wayfs*, *Strays*, *Wrecks*, not granted away by him or any former Kings; all *Wast ground* or *Land recovered* from the *Sea*; all *Lands of Aliens* dying before *Naturalization* or *Denization*, and all things whereof the property is not known. All *Gold* and *Silver Mines* in whose ground soever they are found; *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales*, *Sturgeons*, *Dolphins*, &c. *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans*, not markt and swimming at liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the *Church* the Kings *Prerogative* and *Power* is extraordinary great. He only hath the *Patronage* of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but by his *Conge d' Eslire*, whom he hath first *nominated*; none can be *consecrated Bishop* or take possession of the *Revenues* of the *Bishoprick* without the Kings *special Writ* or *Assent*. He is the *Guardian* or *Nursing Father* of the *Church*, which

Our Kings of *England* did so reckon amongst their principal cares, as in the 23 year of King *Edward* the First it was alledged in a pleading and allowed. The King hath power to call a *National* or *Provincial Synod*, and by Commissioners or by his *Metropolitans* in their several jurisdictions to make *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances*, and *Constitutions*, to introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* he shall think fit; reform and correct all *Heresies*, *Schismes*, punish *Contempts*, &c. and therein, and thereby to declare what *Doctrines* in the Church are fit to be published or professed, what *Translation* of the *Bible* to be allowed, what *Books* of the *Bible* are *Canonical* and what *Apocryphal*, &c.

In 28 of *Eliz.* when the House of Commons would have passed Bills touching Bishops granting Faculties, conferring Holy Orders, Ecclesiastical Censures, the Oath *Ex Officio*, *Non Residency*, &c. the Queen much incensed, forbade them
to

The present State

to meddle in any Ecclesiastical affairs for that it belonged to her Prerogative, &c.

The King hath power to pardon the violation of Ecclesiastical Laws, or to abrogate such as are unjust or useless; to dispense with the rigor of Ecclesiastical Laws, and with any thing that is only *prohibitum & malum per accidens & non malum in se*; as for a Bastard to be a Priest, for a Priest to hold two Benefices, or to succeed his Father in a Benefice, or to be Non-Resident, &c.

Hath power to dispense with some Acts of Parliament, Penal Statutes, by *Non Obstante's*, where himself is only concerned; to moderate the rigor of the Laws according to Equity and Conscience, to alter or suspend any particular Law that he judgeth hurtful to the Commonwealth; to grant special Privileges and Charters to any Subject, to pardon a man by Law condemned; to interpret by his Judges Statutes, and in Cases not defined by

Law,

Law, to determine and pass Sentence.

And this is that Royal Prerogative which in the hand of a King is a Scepter of Gold, but in the hands of Subjects is a Rod of Iron.

This is that *Jus Corona*, a Law that is parcel of the Law of the Land, part of the Common Law, and contained in it, and hath the precedence of all Laws and Customs of England; and therefore void in Law is every Custom *qua exultat se in prerogativam Regis*.

Some of these Prerogatives, especially those that relate to Justice and Peace, are so essential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent in the Crown, and make the Crown: they are like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inseparable from it; and therefore it is held by great Lawyers that a Prerogative in point of Government cannot be restrained or bound by Act of Parliament, but is as unalterable as the Laws of the Medes and Persians: wherefore the
 Lords

The present State

Lords and Commons (*Rot. Parl.* 42 *Edw.* 3. *Numb.* 7.) declared that they could not assent in Parliament to any thing that tended to the *disherison* of the King and the Crown whereunto they were sworn; though the King should desire it, and every King of *England* as he is *Debitor Justitia* to his People, so he in conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in possession, and to endeavour the recovery of those whereto the Crown hath been dispossessed, and when any King hath not Religiously observed his duty in this point, it hath proved of very dreadful consequence; as the first fatal blow to the Church of *England* was given when *Hen.* 8. waving his own Royal Prerogative, referred the redress of the Church to the *House of Commons* (as the Lord *Herbert* observes *Hist. Hen.* 8.) So the greatest blow that ever was given to Church and State, was when the late King parting with his absolute

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solute Power of dissolving Parliaments gave it (though only *pro illa vice*) to the *Two Houses of Parliament*. And indeed it greatly concerns all Subjects (though it seem a *Paradox*) to be far more solicitous that the King should maintain and defend his own *Prerogative* and *Pre-eminence*, than their *Rights* and *Liberties*; the truth whereof will appear to any man that sadly considers the mischiefs and inconveniences that necessarily follow the diminution of the Kings *Prerogative* above all that can be occasioned by some particular infringements of the Peoples *Liberties*. As on the other side it much concerns every King of *England* to be very careful of the Subjects just *Liberties*, according to that Golden Rule of the best of Kings, *Charles I*, *That the Kings Prerogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties strengthen the Kings Prerogative.*

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suprema-
cy and
sovereignty.

Whatsoever things are proper to *Supreme Magistrates*, as *Crowns*, *Scepters*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of *England* as to any other Prince in *Europe*. He holdeth not his Kingdom in *Vassalage* nor receiveth his *Investiture* or *Installment* from another. Acknowledgeth no *Superiority* to any but God only. Nor to the *Emperour*, for *Omnem potestatem habet Rex Anglia in Regno suo quam Imperator vindicat in Imperio*; and therefore the Crown of *England* hath been declared in Parliaments long ago to be an *Imperial Crown*, and the King to be *Emperour* of *England* and *Ireland*, and might wear an *Imperial Crown*, although he chooseth rather to wear a *Triumphant Crown*, such as was antiently worn by the *Emperours* of *Rome*, and that because his *Predecessors* have triumphed, not only over *Five Kings* of *Ireland*, but also over the

of England.

147

the *Welsh*, *Scotch*, and *French* Kings.

He acknowledgeth onely Precedence to the Emperour, *Eo quod Antiquitate Imperium omnia Regna superare creditur.*

As the King is 'Αρχιεραλ in the State, so he is 'Αρχιεπίσκοπ in the Church. He acknowledgeth no Superiority to the Bishop of Rome, whose long arrogated Authority in England was 1535 in a full Parliament of all the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal* declared null, and the King of England declared to be by *Antient Right* in all Causes over all Persons as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, *Supreme Head* and Governour.

The King is *Summus totius Ecclesie Anglicanae Ordinarius*, Supreme Ordinary in all the Dioceses of England 'Επίσκοπ & 'Επισκόπων and for his Superintendency over the whole Church, hath the *Tenths* and *First-Fruits* of all Ecclesiastical Benefices.

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The present State

The King hath the Supreme Right of Patronage over all *England*; called *Patronage Paramount* over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in *England*; so that if the mean Patron as aforesaid present not in due time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go. The King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*, and all landed men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; for no man in *England* but the King hath *Allodium & Directam Dominium*, the sole and independent Property or Domain in any Land. He that hath the Fee, the *Jus perpetuum* and *Utile Dominium*, is obliged to a duty to his Sovereign for it: so it is not simply his own, he must swear fealty to some Superiour.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief Justice of

all *England*. He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is deriyed, no Subject having here as in *France*, *Haute moyenne & basse Justice*. He alone hath the Sovereign power in the Administration of Justice, and in the Execution of the Law, and whatsoever power is by him committed to others, the *dernier resort* is still remaining in himself; so that he may sit in any Court, and take Cognisance of any Cause (as antiently Kings sate in the Court now called the *Kings Bench*, *Henry the Third* in his Court of *Exchequer*, and *Hen. 7.* and *King James* sometimes in the *Star-Chamber*) except in Felonies, Treasons, &c. wherein the King being Plaintiff and so Party, he sits not personally in Judgement, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of *England* there lies no Appeal in Ecclesiastical affairs to the Bishop of *Rome*, as it doth in other principal Kingdoms of *Europe*; nor in Civil affairs to the

The present State

Emperour, as in some of the *Spanish* and other Dominions of *Christendom*; nor in either to the People of *England* (as some of late have dreamt) who in themselves, or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever *Subordinate* and never *Superior*, nor so much as *Co-ordinate* to the King of *England*.

The King being the onely Sovereign and Supreme Head, is furnished with Plenary Power, Prerogative and Jurisdiction to render Justice to every Member within his Dominions; whereas some Neighbour Kings do want a full power to do Justice in all Causes to all their Subjects, or to punish all Crimes committed within their own Dominions, especially in *Causes Ecclesiastical*.

In a word, *Rex Anglia neminem habet in suis Dominiis Superiorem nec Parem, sed omnes sub illo, ille sub nullo nisi tantum sub Deo, a quo secundus, post quem primus, ante omnes*

& *super omnes (in suis ditionibus)*
Deos & Homines.

The Title of *Dii* or *Gods*, plural- Divinity.
 ly is often in Holy Writ by God
 himself attributed to Great Princes,
 because as Gods Vicars or *Vice-dii*
 upon Earth, they represent the Ma-
 jesty and Power of the God of Hea-
 ven and Earth: and to the end that
 the people might have so much the
 higher esteem and more reverend
 awfulness of them; for if that fails,
 all Order fails; and thence all Im-
 piety and Calamity follows.

The Substance of the Titles of
 God was also used by the Antient
 Christian Emperours, as *Divinitas*
nostra & Aternitas nostra, &c. as
 imperfectly and analogically in
 them, though essentially and per-
 fectly only in God; and the good
 Christians of those times out of
 their excess of respect, were wont
 to swear by the Majesty of the Em-
 perour (as *Joseph* once by the life of
Pharaoh.) and *Vegetius* a learned

The present State

Writer of that Age seems to justify it; *Nam Imperatori* (saith he) *tanquam presenti & corporali Deo fidelis est praestanda Devotio & pervigil impendendus famulatus; Deo enim servimus cum fideliter diligimus eum, qui Deo regnat Autore.*

So the Laws of England looking upon the King as a God upon earth, do attribute unto him divers excellencies that belong properly to God alone, as Justice in the Abstract; *Rex Anglia non potest cuiquam injuriam facere.* So also Infallibility, *Rex Anglia non potest errare.* And as God is perfect, so the law will have no Imperfection found in the King.

No Negligence or Laches, no Folly, no Infamy, no stain or corruption of blood; for by taking of the Crown, all former, though just Attainders (and that by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No Nonage or Minority, for his Grant of *Lands*, though held in his Natural not Politick Capacity, cannot be avoided

avoided by Nonage: Higher than this the Law attributeth a kind of immortality to the King, *Rex Anglia non moritur*; his Death is in Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another: He is said not subject to Death, because he is a Corporation in himself that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown, the same moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely without any Coronation, Ceremony, or Act to be done *ex post facto*.

Moreover, the Law seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Omnipresency*, that the King is in a manner every wherein all his *Courts of Justice* (and therefore cannot be *non-suited*, as Lawyers speak) in all his *Palaces*, and therefore all Subjects stand bare in the *Presence Chamber*, wheresoever the *Chair of State* is placed, though the King be many miles distant from thence. He hath a kind of universal influence

H s

over.

The present State

over all his Dominions, every soul within his Territories may be said to feel at all times his Power and his Goodness, *Omnium Domo Regis Vigilia defendit, Omnium Otium illius Labor, Omnium Delicias illius Industria, Omnium vacationem illius Occupatio, &c.*

So a kind of Omnipotency, that the King can, as it were, raise men from death to life, by pardoning whom the Law hath condemned; can create to the highest Dignity and annihilate the same at pleasure.

Divers other semblances of the Eternal Deity belong to the King. He in his own Dominions (as God) saith *Vindicta est mihi*, for all punishments do proceed from him in some of his Courts of Justice, and it is not lawful for any Subject to revenge himselfe.

So he onely can be judge in his own Cause, though he deliver his Judgement by the Mouth of his Judges.

And yet there are some things that the King of England cannot do. *Rex Angliae nihil iniuste potest*, and the King cannot divest himself or his Successors of any part of his Regal Power, Prerogative and Authority inherent and annexed to the Crown: not that there is any defect in the Kings Power (as there is none in Gods Power, though he cannot lie, nor do any thing that implies Contradiction:) not but that the King of England hath as absolute a power over all his Subjects as any Christian Prince rightfully and lawfully hath or ever had: not but that he still hath a kind of Omnipotency: not to be disputed, but adored by his Subjects; *Nemo quidem de factis ejus presumat disputare*. (saith Bracton) *multo minus contra factum ejus ire, nam de Chartis & Factis ejus non debent nec possunt Justiciarii multo minus privata persona disputare*. Not but that the King may do what he please; without either opposition or resistance, and without being questioned.

tioned by his Subjects ; for the King cannot be *impleaded* for any Crime; no *Action* lieth against his Person, because the Writ goeth forth in his own Name, and he cannot arrest himself. If the King should seize the Lands (which God forbid) or should take away the Goods of any particular subject, having no Title by Law so to do ; there is no remedy. Onely this, *Locus erit* (saith the same *Bracton*) *supplicationi quod factum suum corrigat & emendet, quod quidem si non fecerit, sufficit ei ad penam quod Dominum Deum expectet Ultorem*. There may be Petitions and Supplications made that His Majesty will be pleased to rule according to Law, which if he shall refuse to do, it is sufficient that he must expect that the King of Kings will be the Avenger of oppressed Loyal Subjects.

But there are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure; Salvo Jureamento, & Salva Conscientia sua*; Because by Oath

at his Coronation, and indeed without any Oath, by the Law of *Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Christianity*, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his people, to do justice, and shew mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness amongst them, to allow them their just Rights and Liberties, to consent to the Repealing of bad Laws, and to the enacting of good Laws. Two things especially the King of *England* doth not usually do without the consent of his subjects, *viz.* *Make New Laws*, and *raise New Taxes*, there being something of *Odium* in both of them; the one seeming to diminish the Subjects Liberty, and the other to infringe his Property; therefore that all occasion of disaffection towards the King (the Breath of our Nostrils and the light of our Eyes, as he is stiled) might be avoided; it was most wisely contrived by our Ancestors that for both these should Petitions and Supplications be first made by the Subject. These

These, and divers other Prerogatives rightfully belong, and are enjoyed by the King of *England*.

Nevertheless the Kings of *England* usually govern this Kingdom by the ordinary known *Laws* and *Customs* of the Land (as the great God doth the World by the *Laws* of Nature) yet in some Cases, for the benefit, not damage of this Realm, they make use of their *Prerogatives*, as the King of Kings doth of his Extraordinary Power of Working of *Miracles*.

Lastly, To the Kings of *England* *quatenus* Kings, doth appertain one *Prerogative* that may be stiled *super-excellent*, if not *miraculous*, which was first enjoyed by that pious and good King *Edward* the *Confessor*; which is to remove and to cure the *Struma*, that stubborn Disease, commonly called the *Kings Evil*.

Which manifest Cure is ascribed by some malignant Non-Conformists to the power of Fancy and ex-
alted

alted Imagination, but what can that contribute to small Infants, whereof great numbers are cured every year. The manner of the Cure is briefly thus:

There is an appointed short form of Divine Service, wherein are read (besides some short Prayers pertinent to the occasion) two portions of Scripture taken out of the Gospel, and at these words [*They shall lay their hands on the Sick and they shall recover*] the King gently draws both his hands over the fore of the sick person; and those words are repeated at the touch of every one.

Again, at these words [*That light was the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world*] pertinently used, if it be considered that that light did never shine more comfortably, if not more visibly than in the healing of so many leprous and sick persons. At those words the King putteth about the Neck of each sick person a Piece of Gold, called (from the Impression) an

160 The present State

an *Angel*, being in value about two thirds of a French Pistol.

Respect. In consideration of these and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in Christendom nor other Potentate receives from his Subjects more *Reverence, Honor, and Respect* than the King of *England*. All his People at their first Addresses kneel to him, he is at all times served upon the *Knee*, all Persons (not the Prince or other Heir Apparent excepted) stand bare in the presence of the King and in the Presence Chamber, though in the Kings absence. Only it was once indulged by *Q. Mary* for some eminent services performed by *Henry Ratcliffe Earl of Sussex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her presence; but perhaps in imitation of the like liberty allowed by King *Phillip* her Husband and other Kings of *Spain* at this day, to some of the principal Nobility there called *Grandees* of *Spain*.

Any

Any thing or Act done in the Kings Presence is presumed to be void of all deceit and evil meaning ; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the Kings Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman and others whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The Kings only Testimony of any thing done in his presence is of as high a nature and credit as any *Record*, and in all *Writs* sent forth for dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself, viz. *Teste me*

C H A P. V.

*Of Succession to the Crown of
ENGLAND, and of the
Kings Minority, Incapacity,
and Absence.*

THe King of *England* hath right
to the Crown by *Inheritance*
and the *Laws* and *Customs* of *Eng-
land*.

Upon the Death of the King, the
next of kindred, though born out
of the Dominions of *England*, or
born of parents not Subjects of *Eng-
land*, as by the Law and many Ex-
amples in the English Histories
doth manifestly appear, is, and is im-
mediately King before any Procla-
mation, Coronation, Publication, or
Consent of Peers or People.

The Crown of *England* descends
from *Father* to *Son* and his Heirs

for want of Sons to the Eldest Daughter and her Heirs, for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs, and for want of Brother to the Sister and her Heirs. The *Salique Law*, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no more force than it had anciently among the *Jews*, or now in *Spain* and other Christian Hereditary Kingdoms. Among *Turks* and *Barbarians* that *French* Custom is still and ever was in use.

In case of descent of the Crown (contrary to the Custom of the descent of Estates among Subjects) the *Half Blood* shall inherit; so from King *Edward the Sixth* the Crown and Crown Lands descended to Qu. *Mary* of the half blood, and again to Queen *Elizabeth* of the half blood to the last Possessor.

At the death of every King die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

If

Minority

If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by *Testament* appoint the person or persons that shall have the tuition of him; and sometimes for want of such appointment, a fit person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the name of the Infant King who by Nature or Alliance hath most Interest in the preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution, as the *Uncle* by the *Mother's* side, if the Crown come by the *Father's*, and so *vice versa*, is made *Protector*, so during the minority of *Edward* his Uncle by the Mothers side, the *Duke of Somerset* had the tuition of him, and was called *Protector*: and when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the minority of *Edw. 5.*) it hath proved of ill consequence.

If the King of England be Non ^{Incapaci-}
compos mentis, or by reason of an
 incurable disease, weakness, or old
 age, become incapable of govern-
 ing, then is made a *Regent, Protector,*
 or *Guardian*, to govern.

King Edward 3. being at last a-
 ged, sick, and weak, and by grief for
 the death of the *Black Prince*, sore
 broken in body and mind, did of his
 own will create his fourth Son, *John*
Duke of Lancaster, *Guardian*, or
Regent of England.

If the King be *absent* upon any ^{Absence.}
 Foreign Expedition, or otherwise,
 (which anciently was very usu-
 l) the Custom was to constitute a
Vice-gerent by Commission under
 the *Great Seal*, giving him several
 Titles and Powers according as the
 necessity of affairs have required;
 sometimes he hath been called *Lord*
Warden, or *Lord Keeper* of the
 Kingdom, and therewith hath had
 the general power of a King, as
 was

The present State

was practised during the *Absence* of *Edward the First, Second, and Third*, and of *Henry 5.* but *Henry 6.* to the Title of Warden or Guardian added the Stile of *Protector* of the *kingdom* and of the *Church* of *England*; and gave him so great power in his *absence*, that he was *tantum non Rex* swaying the *Scepter* but not wearing the *Crown*; executing Laws, Summoning Parliaments under his own *Teste* as King, and giving his assent to Bills in Parliament, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the Kings *absence* the Kingdom hath been committed to the care of several *Noblemen*, and sometime of *Bishops*, as less dangerous for attempting any usurpation of the *Crown*; sometimes to one Bishop, as *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was Viceroy of *England* for many years; and when *Edward 3.* was in *Flanders* (though his Son then but nine years old, had the Name of *Protector*)

teſtor) *John Stratford* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* was Governour both of the Kings Son and of the Realm.

Laſtly, Sometimes to the Queen, as two ſeveral times during the abſence of *Henry 8*, in *France*.

C H A P. VI.

of the QUEEN of ENGLAND.

THE Queen, ſo called from the Name, *Saxon Koningen*, whereof the laſt ſyllable is pronounced as *gheen* in *English*, it being not unuſual to cut off the firſt Syllables, as an *Almes-houſe* is ſometimes called a *Spital* from *Hospital*.

She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the life of the King, as any Queen of *Europe*.

From

Prerogatives.

From the *Saxon* times the Queen Consort of *England*, though she be an *Alien* born, and though during the life of the King she be *femme covert* (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization* or Letters Patens for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee simple*, make Leases and Grants in her own Name without the King; hath power to give, to sue, to contract, as a *femme sole* may receive by gift from her Husband, which no other *femme covert* may do.

She may present by her self to a spiritual Benefice, and in a *Quare Impedit* brought by Her, plenary by the presentation of another is no more a Barr against Her, then it is against the King.

She shall not be amerced if she be Non-suited in any Action, &c.

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen Gold*, or *Aurum Regina*, as the Records call it, which was the tenth

tenth part of so much as by the name of *Oblata* upon Pardons, Gifts, and Grants, &c. came to the King.

Of later times hath had as large a Dower as any Queen in Christendome, hath her Royal Court apart, her Courts and Officers, &c.

The Queen may not be *impleaded* till first petitioned, shall not be *summed* if she be *non-suited* as all other Subjects are; if she be *Plaintiff* the Summons in the Process need not have the solemnity of 15 dayes, &c.

Is reputed the Second Person in the Kingdom. *Digni*

The Law setteth so high a value upon her, as to make it High-Treason to conspire her death, or to violate her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attourney* and *Solicitor*, for the Queens sake have respect above others, and place within the *Barr* with the Kings Council.

The present State

The like honour, the like reverence and respect that is due to the King, is exhibited to the Queen both by Subjects and Foreigners, and also to the Queen Dowager or Widow Queen, who also above other Subjects loseth not her Dignity, though she should marry a private Gentleman; so Queen *Katharine*, Widow to King *Henry the Fifth*, being married to *Owen Theodore* Esquire, did maintain her Action as Queen of *England*; much less doth a Queen by inheritance, or a Queen Sovereign of *England*, follow her Husbands condition, nor is subject as other Queens, but Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

of the Sons and Daughters of
ENGLAND.

THe Children of the King of England are called the *Sons and Daughters of England*, because all the subjects of *England* have a special interest in them, though the whole power of Education, Marriage, and disposing of them is only in the King.

The Eldest Son of the King is *Eldest* born Duke of *Cornwall*, and as to *Son* that Dutchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-day presumed, and by Law taken to be of full age, so that he may that day sue for the *Livery* of the said Dukedom, and ought of right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 years of age. Afterwards he is created *Prince of Wales*,
I 2 whose

The present State

whose *Investiture* is performed by the Imposition of a *Cap of Estate* and *Coronet* on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge of Gold*, the Emblem of Government, and a *Ring of Gold* on his Finger, to intimate, that he must be a Husband to his Countrey, and Father to her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters Patent to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs Kings of *England*, by which words the separation of this Principality is prohibited.

From the day of his Birth he is commonly stiled the *Prince*, a Title in *England* given to no other Subject. The Title of Prince of *Wales* is antient, and was first given by King *Edward I.* to his Eldest Son; for the *Welsh* Nation till that time unwilling to submit to the yoke of strangers, that King so ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Caernarvan Castle* in *Wales*, and

and then demanded of the Welsh, If they would be content to subject themselves to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of English, and against whose life they could take no just exception. Whereunto they readily consenting, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him Prince of *Wales*, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitaine* and *Cornwall*, and Earl of *Gloster* and *Flint*, which Earldoms are alwayes conferred upon him by his Patent, since the Union of England and Scotland his Title hath been *Magna Britannia Princeps*, but more ordinarily the Prince of *Wales*. As Eldest Son to the King of Scotland he is Duke of *Rothsay* and Seneschal of Scotland from his Birth.

The present State

The King of Englands Eldest Son (so long as *Normandy* remained in their hands) was alwayes stiled Duke of *Normandy*.

A. m.

Antiently the Princes of *Wales* whilest they were Sovereigns, bare quarterly *Gules*, and Or 4 Lyons passant gardant counterchanged.

The Armes of the Prince of *Wales* differ from those of the King only by addition of a *Label* of three Points, and the *Device* of the Prince is a *Coronet* beautified with three *Ostrich* Feathers, inscribed with *Ieh dien*, which in the German, or old Saxon Tongue is *I serve*, alluding perhaps to that in the *Gospel*, *The Heir whilest his Father liveth differeth not from a Servant*. This *Device* was born at the Battel of *Cressy* by *John* King of *Bohemia*, as serving there under the King of the French, and there slain by *Edward* the black Prince, and since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the *Vulgar* called the *Princes Armes*.

The

Dignity.

The Prince by our Law is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of Henry 8. *Coruscat enim Princeps (say our Lawyers) radiis Regis Patris sui & censetur una persona cum ipso.* And the Civilians say, the Kings Eldest Son may be stiled a King.

He hath certain Priviledges above other persons. Priviledges.

To imagine the death of the Prince, to violate the Wife of the Prince is made High-Treason.

Hath heretofore had priviledge of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance* as the King.

To retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

To the Prince at the Age of 15 is due a certain *Aid of Money* from all the Kings Tenants and all that hold of him in *Capite*, by *Knight-Service*, and *Free Socage*, to make him a Knight.

The present State

Yet as the Prince in nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also in some cases, He is a Subject, holdeth his Principalities and Seignories of the King, giveth the same respect to the King as other Subjects do.

The Revenues belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesnes of that Duchy have been aliened; are especially out of the *Tinn Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other profits of that Duchy amount yearly to the sum of

The Revenues of the Principality of *Wales* surveyed 200 years ago was above 4680*l.* yearly, a rich Estate according to the value of Money in those days.

At present his whole Revenues may amount to

Till the Prince come to be 14 years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont to be

be disposed of by Commissioners consisting of some principal Persons of the Clergy and Nobility.

The *Cadets*, or younger Sons of *Cadets*, *England*, are created, not *born* Dukes or Earls of what Places or Titles the King pleaseth.

They have no certain *Appanages* as in *France*, but onely what the good pleasure of the King bestows upon them.

All the Kings Sons are *Consiliarii*, by Birth-right Counsellors of State, that so they may grow up in the weighty affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are *filed* Princesses, the eldest of which hath an Aid or certain rate of Money paid by every Tenant in Capite, Knight Service, and Soccage, towards her Dowry or Marriage Portion, and to violate her unmarried is High-Treason.

To all the Kings Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; All

I s

Sub

Subjects are to be uncovered in their presence, to kneel when they are admitted to *kiss* their hands, and at Table they are (*out of the Kings Presence*) served on the *Knee*.

The Children, the Brothers and Sisters of the King, if *Plaintiffs*, the summons in the Process need not have the solemnity of 15 dayes, as in case of other Subjects.

The *Natural*, or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, take precedence of all the Nobles under those of the Blood-Royal.

They bear what Surname the King pleaseth to give them, and for Arms the Arms of *England*, with a Bend Sinister Border Gobionne, or some other mark of illegitimacy. Some Kings of *England* have acknowledged many, and had more illegitimate Sons and Daughters.

King Henry the First had no fewer than sixteen illegitimate Children.

Henry the Eighth amongst others had one by Elizabeth Blount, named Henry Fitzroy, created by him Duke of Somerset and Richmond, Earl of Nottingham, and Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitain.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the present KING of ENGLAND, and therein of his Name, Surname, Genealogy, Birth, Baptisme, Court, Education, Restauration, Marriage, &c.

THE KING now reigning is CHARLES the Second of that Name. His Name of Baptisme Charles in the German Tongue signifies one of a Masculine strength or vertue.

Name.

The

name, The Royal, and also the most Princely and Antient Families of Europe, at this day have properly no Surnames, for neither is *Burbon* the Surname, but the Title of the Royal Family of France, nor *Austria* of Spain, nor *Stuart* of England, since the coming in of King James; nor *Theodore* or *Tudor* for his 5 immediate Ancestors in England, nor *Plantagenet* for 11 Generations before, as some vainly think, for although *Geffery* Duke of *Anjou* was surnamed *Plantagenet* from a *Broom Stalk* commonly worn in his Bonnet, yet his Son *Hen. 2.* King of England, was surnamed *Fitz-Empress*, and his Son *Richard* *Cam de Lyon*: So *Owen* Grandfather to King *Henry 7.* was ap *Meredith*, and he ap *Theoder*, pronounced *Tyder*, Surnames being then but little in use amongst the *Cambrobritan*; So *Walter* Father to *Robert* King of Scotland, from whom our present King is descended, was only by Of-
see

the *Grand Seneschal* or *High Steward* or *Stuart* of Scotland, though of later times by a long vulgar error it hath so prevailed, that they are accounted Surnames of many Families descended from him.

Steward is a Contraction from the Saxon word *Stedeward*, that is in Latine *Locum-tenens*, in French *Lieu-tenant*; because the Lord High-Steward was *Regis locum tenens*, a Name not unfit for any King, who is *Dei-Locum tenens*, Gods Stuart or Lieutenant or Vicegerent upon Earth.

The King now reigning is Son to King *Charles* the Martyr and the Princess *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of King *Henry* the Great of France; from which two Royal Stocks he hath in his Veins all the Royal Blood of Europe concentrated. Is descended lineally and lawfully from the *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman*, and *Scottish* Kings and Princes of this Island.

From

From the first *Brittish* King the 139th Monarch, from the *Scottish* in a continued succession for almost 2000 years the 109th, from the *Saxon* the 46th, and from the first of the *Norman* Line the 26th King. So that for Royal Extraction and long Line of just descent, His Majesty now reigning excels all the Monarchs of all the Christian, if not of the whole World.

Is the first Prince of *Great Britain* so born, and hath in possession larger Dominions than any of his Ancestors.

He was born the 29th of May 1630. at the Royal Palace of St. James, over which House the same day at Noon was by thousands seen a star, and soon after the Sun suffered an Eclipse, a sad presage as some then divined, that this Prince's Power should for some time be eclipsed, as it hath been, and some subject signified by a star, should have extraordinary splendor.

Was *Christened* the 24th of *June* following by the then Bishop of *London* Doctor *Land*.

Had for Godfathers his two Uncles *Lewis* the 13th King of *France*, and *Frederick* Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, then called King of *Bohemia*, represented by the Duke of *Richmond* and Marquis *Hamilton* his Godmother being his his Grandmother then Queenmother of *France*, represented by the Dutchess of *Richmond*. *Baptism.*

Had for Governess *Mary* Countess of *Dorset*, Wife to *Edward* Earl of *Dorset*. In *May* 1638. he was first knighted, and immediately after he was made Knight of the *Garter*, and installed at *Windsor*.

About this time by Order not Creation, he was first called Prince of *Wales*, and had all the profits of that Principality, and divers other lands annexed, and Earldom of *Chester* granted unto him; and held *Court.*

held his Court apart from the King.

Education.

99.

At the Age of Eight he had for *Governour* the Earl, afterwards Marquis and now Duke of *Newcastle*, and after him the late Earl of *Berkshire*: and for Tutor or Preceptor, Doctor *Duppa* then Dean of *Christchurch*, after Bishop of *Salisbury*, and lately of *Winchester*.

At the Age of 12 was with the King his Father at the Battle of *Edgehill*, and soon after at *Oxford* was committed to the care of the Marquis of *Hertford*.

About 14 years old was in the Head of an Army in the West of *England*.

At the Age of 15 a Marriage was proposed between him and the Eldest Daughter of the King of *Portugal*, the *Infanta Joanna* since deceased.

Two years after was from *Cornwall* transported to the Isle of *Scilly*, and after to *Fersey*, and thence

to his Royl Mother to *St. Germain*
near *Paris*.

In 1648 was at *Sea* with some Na-
val Forces, endeavouring to rescue
the King his Father, then in the *Isle*
of *Wight*, out of the wicked hands
of his rebellious Subjects. Not ma-
ny moneths after, upon the sad news
of the horrid *Murther* of his Roy-
al Father, he was in *Holland* first
Elect King, and soon after pro-
claimed in *Scotland*, being not yet 19
years of age.

At the age of 20 from *Holland*
he landed in *Scotland*, *June* 1650,
and in *January* following was crown-
ed at *Secon*.

The 3d of *September* 1651 fought
the *Battle of Worcester*, whence af-
ter the unfortunate loss of his whole
Army, wandring in disguise about
England for *Six weeks*, and most
wonderfully preserved, he was at
length transported from a *Creek*
near *Shorham* in *Sussex* to *Feccam*
near *Havre de Grace* in *France*; in
which Kingdom, with his Royal
Bro-

thers and divers other English Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, he was for some years received and treated as King of *England*, and by his mediations and interest with the Prince of *Conde* and Duke of *Lorrain*, then in the Head of two great and mighty Armies against the French King, quench'd the then newly kindled fires of a great and universal rebellion against him, much resembling that of *England*; and was a means of recalling the then fled and banished Cardinal *Mazarine*. After which in *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Spain*, &c. he pass'd the residue of his time in the Studies and Exercises most befitting a Prince, in soliciting the Aid of Christian Princes, and in advising and vigorously promoting the several attempts of his Friends in *England*; until the year 1660, at which time being at *Brussels* within the Spanish Territories, and perceiving a general inclination and disposition of all *England* to receive him, he providently removed him-

self to *Bredo*, withsn the Dominions of the *United Netherlands*, in the moneth of *April*, and thence in *May* to the *Hague*; from whence, after a magnificent Enthrtainment and an humble Invitation by English Commissioners sent from the then Convention at *Westminster*, he embarkt at *Scheveling* the 23 of *May* 1660. and with a gallant English Fleet and a gentle gale of Wind, landed the 25th at *Dover*, and on the 29th following, being his Birth-day, and then just 30 years of age, he entred into *London*, and was there received with the greatest and most universal Joy and Acelamations and Magnificence that could possibly be exprefsed on so short a warningr

On the first of *June* following His Majesty sate in *Parliament*, and on the 22 of *April* 1661. rode in triumph from the *Tower* to *Westminster*, on the next day, being *St. Georges*, was crowned with great Ceremony.

On

Marriage.

On the 28th of *May* following declared to his Parliament his Resolution to marry the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, who accordingly in *May* 1662, being landed at *Portsmouth* was there espoused to the King by the then Bishop of *London*, now Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

His Majesties life hath been full of wonders, but three passages especially seem miraculous. First, at his Birth a Bright Star seen over him at Noon-day by many thousands. Secondly, His escape in and after the Battel of *Worcester*, when being in the very heart of *England*, forsaken by all, a sum of Money by Publick Act promised to those that should discover him, and penalty of High Treason to any one that should conceal him, when he was seen and known to many persons of all sorts and conditions, whereof divers were very indigent, and so very subject to be tempted with the proposed reward, and di-

vers

ers of the female sex, and so most
 apt to retain a secret, when he was
 necessitated to wait so many weeks,
 and appear in so many places and
 companies, befor a fit opportunity
 of transportation could be found.
 Thirdly, His Majestys Restauration
 (*quippe impossibile fuit filium tot Pre-
 cationum, tot Lacrymarum, & tot
 Miraculorum periisse*) that after so
 many years dispossession, his most in-
 venerate, potent, subtile enemies in
 full and quiet possession, on a sudden
 the desire of him should like Light-
 ning, or a mighty Torrent, run over
 all England in such a manner, that
 he should be solemnly invited, mag-
 nificently conducted, triumphantly
 received, without Blood, Blows,
 Bargain, or any Obligation to any
 Foreign Prince or Potentate.

This was the the Lords doing, and
 must for ever be marvellous in our
 eyes.

CHAP. IX.

Of the present Queen of England.

D*ONNA CATHERINA* Infanta of Portugal being Queen Consort of England, and the Second Person in the Kingdom, was Daughter of Don Juan the fourth of that Name, King of Portugal, descended from our English John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and King of Castille, and Leon Fourth Son of Edward the third King of England, and of Donna Lucia Daughter of Don Guzman el bueno a Spaniard, Duke of Medina Sidonia, who was lineally descended from Ferdinando de la Cerde and his Consort Blanche, to whom St. Lewis King of France her Father relinquisht his Right and Title to Spain, descended to him by his Mother Blanche, eldest Daugh-

ter

er and Heir of *Alphonso* the Spanish King.

She was born the 14th of November 1648. at *Villa Vicosã* in Portugal, she was baptized *Catherina*, signifying in Greek *Pure*, her Father being then Duke of *Braganza* (though right Heir of the Crown of Portugal) the most potent Subject in Europe, for a third part of Portugal was then holden of him in Vassalage; and is only Sister at present of Don *Alphonso* the Sixth of that Name, and 23d King of Portugal, born 1643.

Had one Brother more called Don *Pedro*, born 1648:

Had another Brother called Don *Theodosio*, the eldest Son of that King, who was the most gallant and hopeful Prince of all Europe, but died 1653, aged but 18 years, yet his life thought worthy to be written by divers grave Authors of Portugal.

Having been most carefully and piously educated by her Mother, and at the age of 22 desired in Marriage by

The present State

by King *CHARLES* the Second, and the Marriage not long after concluded by the Negotiation of Don *Francisco de Melo* Comde *Ponte Marquis de Saude*, and then Extraordinary Ambassador of the King of *Portugal*) and solemnised at *Lisbon*. She embarked for *England* upon the 23d of *April* 1662. being the Festival of St. *George*, Patron as well of *Portugal* as *England*, and was safely by the Earl of *Sandwich* conducted by a Squadron of Ships to *Portsmouth* where the King first met her, and was re-married.

On the 23d of *August* 1662 her Majesty coming by water from *Hampton Court*, was with great Pomp and Magnificence first received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* at *Chelsey*, and thence conducted by water to *Whitehall*.

The Portion she brought with her was Eight hundred Millions of *Reas* or two Millions of *Crusads*, being about Three hundred thousand

and pounds *Sterling*; together with that important place of *Tangier* upon the Coast of *Africk*, and the Isle of *Bombaim* near *Goa* in the *East Indies*, with a Priviledge that any Subjects of the King of *England* may Trade freely in the *East* and *West-Indie-Plantations* belonging to the *Portugueses*.

Her Majesties *Joynture* by the Articles of Marriage is Thirty thousand pounds *Sterling per annum*, and the King out of his great affection toward her, hath as an addition settled upon her 10000 *l per annum* more.

The Queens Arms as Daughter Arms.] of *Portugal*, is *Argent* 5 *Scutcheons Azure cross-wise*, each *Scutcheon* charged with 5 *Plates* or *Besants Argent Saltier-wise*, with a Point *Sable*, the Border *Gules*, charged with 7 *Castles Or*. This Coat was first worn by the Kings of *Portugal*, in memory of a Signal Battel obtained by the first King of *Portugal* Don *Alphonso* against 5 Kings of the *Moors*, before which Battel appear-

ed *Christ Crucified* in the Air, and a Voice heard, as once to *Constantine the Great*, *In hoc signo vinces*: before which time the *Portugal* Arms were *Argent a Cross Azure*.

Queen *CATHERINE* is a Personage of such rare perfections of Mind and Body, of such eminent Piety, Modesty, and other Vertues, that the English Nation may yet promise all the happiness they are capable of from a Succession of Princes to govern them to the end of the World.

CHAP. X.

Of the Queen Mother.

THE third Person in the Kingdom is the *Queen-Mother*, Dowager, *Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, Daughter to the Great King *Henry the Fourth*, Sister to the King *Lewis the 13th*, Wife to the glorious *Martyr King Charles the First*,

First, Mother to our *Gracious* Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, and Aunt to the present *Prissant* King *Lewis* the 14th.

She was born the 16th of *Novem-*
ber 1609, married first at *Nostre*
Dame in *Paris* by Proxy 1625, and
shortly after in the moneth of *June*
arriving at *Dover*, was at *Canter-*
bury espoused to King *Charles* the
First. In the year 1629, was deli-
vered of her First born, a Son that
died shortly after; in 1630 of her Se-
cond, our present Sovereign whom
God long preserve; in 1631, of her
Third, *Mary*, the late Princess of
Orange, a Lady of admirable Ver-
tues, who had the happiness to see
the King her Brother restored 6 or
7 moneths before her death. In 1633
of her Fourth, *James*, now Duke of
York, In 1635 of her Fifth, named
Elizabeth, who being a Princess of
incomparable abilities and Ver-
tues, died for grief soon after the
murder of her Father. In 1636 of
her Sixth, named *Anna*, who died
K 2 young.

young. In the year 1640 of her Seventh Child *Henry of Oarlands*, designed Duke of *Glocester*, who living till above 20, being most excellently accomplished in all Princely Endowments, died four moneths after the Restauration of the King. In the year 1644. of her Eighth, the Lady *Henrietta*, now Dutcheſs of *Orleans*.

In the year 1641, her Maieſty fore-ſeeing the enſuing ſtorm of *Rebellion*, and ſeeing the groundleſs *Odium* raiſed already againſt her ſelf, timely withdrew her ſelf with her eldeſt Daughter (then newly married to Prince *William*, onely Son to *Henry* Prince of *Orange*) into *Holland*, whence in 1643, after a moſt furious ſtorm and barbarous fierce purſuit of the Engliſh Rebels at Sea, ſhe landed at *Burlington Bay* with Men, Money, and Ammunition, and ſoon after with a conſiderable Army met the King at *Edgehill*, and thence was conducted to *Oxford*.

In *Aprill* 1644, marching with competent forces from *Oxford* towards *Exeter*, at *Abington* took her last farewel of the King, whom she never saw again.

In *July* following embarkt at *Pendennis* Castle, she sailed into *France* where entertained at the Charges of her Nephew the present King of *France*, she passed a solitary retired life until the month of *October* 1660. when upon the Restauration of her Son to the Crown of *England*, she came to *London*, and having settled her Revenues here, she went again with her youngest Daughter the Lady *Henrietta* into *France*, to see her espoused to the then Duke of *Anjou*, now of *Orleans*; and in the moneth *July* 1662, being returned into *England*, she settled her Court at *Somerset-House*, where she continued till *May* 1665, then crossed the Seas again, and hath ever since continued in *France* her Native Countrey.

She needeth no other Character then what is found in the Seventh

Chapter of that inimitable Book
compiled by him that knew her
best.

CHAP. XI.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood.

THe first Prince of the Blood (in France called *Monsieur le duc de France*) is the Most Illustrious Prince James Duke of York, second Son to King Charles the Martyr, and only Brother to the present King our Sovereign.

He was born October 14. 1633. and forthwith proclaimed at the Court Gates Duke of York, the 24th of the same month was baptized, and afterward committed to the Government of the then Countess of Dorset.

The 27 of July 1643, at Oxford was created by Letters Patent Duke of York (though called so by special command

command from his Birth) without those Solemnities (the iniquity of the times not admitting thereof) that were used to the King his Father 1605, when being Second Son to King *James*, and so Duke of *Albany* in *Scotland*, was created Duke of *York* with the preceding Solemn Creation of divers young Noblemen to be Knights of the *Bath*, and the *Robes of State* put upon him, the *Cap of State* on his Head, and the *Golden Rod* into his Hand, the Prime Nobility and the *Heralds* assisting at that Ceremony.

After the Surrender of *Oxford*, his Royal Highness was in 1646, conveyed to *London* by the then prevailing disloyal part of the two Houses of Parliament, and committed with his Brother *Glocester* and Sister *Elizabeth* to the care of the Earl of *Northumberland*.

In 1648, aged about 15, Was by Colonel *Bampfild* conveyed in a disguise or habit of a Girl beyond Sea, first to his Sister the Princess Royal

The present State

of *Orange in Holland*, and afterward to the *Queen his Mother* then at *Paris*, where he was carefully educated in the *Religion* of the Church of *England*, and in all Exercises meet for such a Prince.

About the Age of 20. in *France* he went into the *Campagne*, and served with much Gallantry under that great Commander the then Protestant *Mareschal de Turenne* for the *French King* against the *Spanish* forces in *Flanders*

Notwithstanding which, upon a Treaty between the *French King* and *Cromwel* in 1655, being obliged with all his retinue to leave the *French Dominions*, and invited into *Flanders* by *Don Iuan of Austria*, he there served under him against the *French King*, then leagued with the *English Rebels* against *Spain*; where his *Magnanimity* and *Dexterity* in *Martial affairs* (though unsuccessful) were very eminent.

In the year 1660 came over with the King into *England*, and being Lord High Admiral in the year 1665, in the War against the United States of the *Netherlands*, commanded in person the whole *Royal Navy* on the Seas between *England* and *Holland*, where with incomparable valour and extraordinary Hazard of his own Royal Person, after a most sharp dispute he obtained a *Signal Victory* over the whole *Dutch Fleet* commanded by *Admiral Opdam*, who perisht with his own and many more *Dutch Ships* in that Fight.

He married *Anne* the eldest Daughter of *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, late Lord High Chancellor of *England*, by whom he hath had a numerous issue, whereof are living, first the Lady *Mary*, born 30 April 1662, whose Godfather was *Prince Rupert*, and Godmothers the Dutchessees of *Buckingham* and *Ormond*. Secondly, the Lady *Anne*, born in Febr. 1664 whose Godfather was *Gilbert Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*.

The present State

bury, her Godmothers were the young Lady *Mary* her Sister and the Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*. She is lately for her health transported into *France*, Thirdly, 15 Sept. 1667, was born *Edgar*, lately created Duke of *Cambridge* by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, whose Godfathers were the Duke of *Albemarle* and the Marquis of *Worcester*, his Godmother the Counteſs of *Suffolk*.

The Titles of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* and *Albany*, Earl of *Ulſter*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and all Foreign Plantations, Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Governor of *Portsmouth*, &c.

Of the Prince of Orange.

Next to the Duke of *York* and his Iſſue, is *William* of *Naffau* Prince of *Orange*, onely Iſſue of the lately deceased

deceased Princess Royal *Mary*, eldest Daughter to King *Charles* the First, and wedded 1641, to *William* of *Nassau*, Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the States General both by Land and by Sea.

His Highness the present Prince was born 9 days after his Fathers death on the 14th *Novemb.* 1650, had for Godfathers the Lords States General of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Delft*, *Leyden*, and *Amsterdam*.

His Governess was the Lady *Stan-*
hop, then Wife to the Heer *Van*
Hemvliet.

At Eight years of age was sent to the *University* of *Leyden*.

His yearly Revenue is about 60000 *l. Sterling*, besides Military advantages enjoyed by his Father and Ancestors, which amounted yearly to about 30000 *l. Sterling* more.

He is a Prince in whom the high and Princely qualities of his Ancestors already appear.

of

Of the Princess Henrietta.

The next Heir (after the forenamed) to the English Crown, is the *Princess Henrietta*, only Sister living to the present King of England.

She was born the 16th day of *June* 1644 at *Exeter* during the heat of the late Rebellion, after the surrender of *Exeter* conveyed to *Oxford*, and thence 1646, to *London*, whence with her Governess the *Lady Dalkeith*, she escaped into *France*, was there educated as became her high Birth and Quality, but being left wholly to the care and maintenance of the *Queen* her Mother at *Paris*, embraced the *Romish Religion*.

At the age of 16 years came with the *Queen Mother* into *England*, and 6 months after returning into *France*, was Married to the only Brother of the French King the Illustrious

strious Prince *Philip* then *Duke* of *Anjou*, till the death of his Uncle, and now *Duke* of *Orleans*, whose Revenue is 1100000 *Livers Tournois*, besides his *Appanage*, not yet settled.

Her Portion was 40000 *l. Sterling*, her Joynture to be the same with the present *Dutchess Dowager* of *Orleans*.

This Princess hath issue one Daughter, if she hath a Son, the French King allows him 50000 *Crowns* yearly, and the *Appanage* after the death of the present *Duke* reverts to the Crown.

Of the Prince Elector Palatine.

There being left alive no more of the Off-spring of King *Charles the First*, the next Heirs of the Crown of *England* are the Issue and De'cendants of *Elizabeth* late *Queen* of *Bohemia*, only Sister to the said King, who was married to *Frederick*

Frederick Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, afterwards styled King of *Bohemia*, whose eldest son living is *Charles Lodowick Prince Elector Palatine* of the *Rhine*, commonly called the *Palsgrave*, from the High Dutch *Psaltzgraff*, *Palatii Comes*, was born the 22d. of *Decemb.* 1617, at *Heydelberg*, and afterwards at the age of 3 or 4 years, conveyed thence into the Countries of *Wittenberg* and *Brandenburg*, then into *Holland*, and at the *Hague*, and at the University of *Leyden*, was educated in a Princely manner. At the age of 18 years came into *England*, was created *Knight* of the *Garter*, about two years after fought a Battel at *Uloga* in *Westphalia*. In the year 1637, passing incognito thorow *France* to take possession of *Brisach* upon the *Rhine*, which the Duke of *Saxon Weymar* intended to deliver up unto him, together with the Command of his Army, he was by that quick-sighted Cardinal *Richieu* discovered at *Moulins*, and thence

thence sent back prisoner to the *Bais de Vincennes*, whence after 23 weeks imprisonment he was by the mediation of the King of England set at liberty.

In the year 1643, he came again into England, and with the Kings secret consent (because the King could not continue unto him the wonted Pension, whil'st the Rebels possess the greatest part of his Majesties Revenues) made his Addresses to, and abode with the disloyal part of the Lords and Commons at *Westminster*, until the Murder of the said King, and the Restauration of the *Lower Palatinat*, according to the famous Treaty at *Munster*, for which he was constrained to quit all his right to the *Upper Palatinat*, and accept of an *English Electorship*, at a juncture of time when the King of England (had he not been engaged at home by an impious Rebellion) had been the most considerable of all other at that Treaty, and this Prince his Nephew would have

have had the greatest advantages there.

In 1650, he espoused the Lady *Charlotte*, at *Cassel*, Daughter to the *Landgrave of Hessen*, by which Lady he hath one Son named *Charles*, aged about 18, and one Daughter, named *Charlotte*, aged about 14.

Of Prince Rupert.

Next to the Issue of the Prince *Electoral Palatine*, is Prince *Rupert*, born at *Prague* 17 Decem. 1619, not long before that very unfortunate Battel there fought, whereby not only all *Bohemia* was lost, but the *Palatine Family* was for almost 30 years dispossessed of all their Possessions in *Germany*.

At 13 years of age he Marched with the then Prince of *Orange* to the Siege of *Rhineberg*; afterwards in *England* was created *Knight of the Garter*.

At the age of 18 he commanded a *Regiment of Horse* in the *German Wars*,

Wars, and in the Battel of *Utol* 1638, being taken by the Imperia-
lists under the Command of Count
Hatzfeld, he continued a Prisoner
above three years.

In 1642, returning into *England*,
and made General of the Horse to
the King, fights and defeats Colonel
Sands near *Woroeſter*, routed the
Rebels Horse at *Edge-Hill*, took *Cir-
renceſter*, raised the Siege of *Net-
work*, recovered *Lichfield* and *Bri-
ſtol*, raised the long ſiege before *Lar-
tham Houſe*, fought the great Battel
at *Marſton Moor*; was created *Earl*
of *Holderneſs*, and *Duke of Cumber-
land*, after the extinction of the Male
Line of the *Cliffords* 1643. Finally
the Kings forces at land being totally
defeated, he transported himſelf into
France, and was afterward made
Admiral of ſuch Ships of War as
ſubmitted to King *Charles* the Se-
cond, to whom after divers diſaſters
at Sea, and wonderful preſervations,
he returned to *Paris* 1652, where,
and in *Germany*, ſometimes at the
Emperours

Emperours Court, and sometimes at *Heydelberg*, he passed his time in Princely studies and exercises till the Restoration of His Majesty now reigning; after which, returning into *England*, was made a *Privy Counsellor* in 1662, and in 1666, being joyned *Admiral* with the Duke of *Albemarle*, first attackt the whole *Dutch Fleet* with his *Squadron*, in such a bold resolute way, that he put the Enemy soon to flight.

He enjoys a *Pension* from His Majesty of 4000 *l. per Annum*.

After Prince *Rupert*, the next Heirs to the Crown of *England* are 3 *French Ladies*, daughters of Prince *Edward* lately deceased, who was a younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*, whose Widow the Princess *Dowager*, Mother to the said three Ladies, is Sister to the late Queen of *Poland*, Daughter and Coheir to the last Duke of *Nevers* in *France*, amongst which three Daughters there is a Revenue of about 12000 *l. Sterling* a year.

After

After these is the Princess *Elizabeth*, eldest Sister living to the Prince Elector *Palatin*, born 26 Decemb. 1618. unmarried and living in Germany.

The next is another Sister, called the Princess *Louisa*, bred up at the *Hague* with the Queen her Mother in the Religion of the Church of England, at length embracing the *Romish Religion*, is now Lady Abbess of *Maubuisson* at *Pontoise*, not far from *Paris*.

Last of all is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, born at the *Hague* 1630, and in 1659 wedded to *John* Duke of *Lunenburg*, and Free Prince of *Germany*, Heir to the *Dutchy* of *Brunswick*, by whom she hath Sons and daughters.

Of these three Princesses it is said, that the first is the most learned, the second the greatest Artist, and the last one of the most accomplished Ladies in Europe.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Great Officers of the
Crown.

NExt to the King and Princes of the Blood are reckoned the *Great Officers of the Crown*; whereof there are Eight, viz. the Lord High Chancellour, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Steward for the time being.

Lord
Chancel-
lour.

First, the Lord High Chancellour, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents, Commissions, Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are signed as well, or cancelled, if amiss.

Dignity.

He is after the King and Princes
of

of the Blood in *Civil Affairs*, the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury* is in *Ecclesiastical Affairs*.

His Office is to keep the Kings *Great Seal*, to judge not according to the *Common Law*, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the rigor of the Law, and to judge according to *Equity*, *Conscience*, or *Reason*. Office.

His Oath is to do right to all manner of People poor and rich, after the *Laws & Customs* of the Realm, and truly counsel the King, to keep secret the Kings Counsel, nor suffer so far as he may that the Rights of the Crown be diminished, &c. Oath.

From the time of *Henry 2.* the *Chancellours* of *England* have been ordinarily made of *Bishops*, or other *Clergy-men* learned in the Civil Laws, till *Henry 8.* made Chancellor Sir *Richard Rich* Knight Lord *Rich* (a Common Lawyer) who had been first the said Kings Solicitor, and afterwards Chancellor of his Court

The present State

Court of Augmentation, from whom is descended the present Earl of Warwick, and the Earl of Holland; since which time there have been some Bishops, but most Common Lawyers.

This High Office is in *France durante vita*, but here is *durante beneplacito Regis*.

Salary.

The Salary from the King is 848*l.* *per Annum*, and when the Star Chamber was up 200*l.* *per Annum* more for his Attendance there.

Creation

The Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper (who differ only in Name) is created *per traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per dominum Regem*, and by taking his Oath.

The Great Seal being lately taken from Edward Earl of Clarendon Lord Chancellour, was by His Majesties great favour bestowed upon Sir Orlando Bridgeman, with the Title of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Lord
Treasurer

The next Great Officer of the Crown is the Lord High Treasurer of

of England, who recives this high Office by delivery of a *white Staffe* to him by the King, and holds it *du-
rante beneplacito Regis.*

Anciently he received this Dig-
nity by the delivery of the *Golden
Key* of the *Treasury.*

His *Oath* is little different from *oath.*
that of the Lord Chancellor.

He is *Præfectus Aerarii*, a *Lord Office.*
by his Office, under whose Charge
and Government is all the Kings
Revenue kept in the *Exchequer.* He
hath also the *check* of all the *Officers*
any way employed in collecting *Im-
posts, Customs, Tributes,* or other Re-
venues belonging to the *Crown.* He
hath the gift of all *Customers, Con-
trollers,* and *Searchers* in all the
Ports of England.

He hath the nomination of the
Escheators in every County, and in
some Cases by Statute is to appoint
a *Measurer* for the length and
breadth of Clothes.

He with others joyned in Com-
mission with, him or without, letteth
Leases

Leases of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth *Warrants* to certain Persons of Quality to have their *Wine* Custom-free.

The Annual *Salary* of the Lord High Treasurer is in all 383 l. 7 s. 8 d. per *Annum*. Since the decease of *Thomas Wriothesly* last Earl of *Southampton*, and last Lord High Treasurer of *England*, this Office hath been executed by a Commission granted to five eminent Persons, viz. the Duke of *Albemarle*, Lord *Ashley*, Sir *Thomas Clifford*, Sir *Will. Coventry*, and Sir *John Duncomb*.

Lord
Privy
Seal.

The Third *Great Officer* of the Crown is the Lord president of the Council. The fourth the Lord Privy Seale, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose hands pass all Charters and *Grants* of the King, and *Pardons* signed by the King, before they come to the *Great Seal of England*; also divers other matters of less concernment, as for payments of money, &c. which do not pass the *Great Seal*. He

He is by his Place of the Kings *Privy-Council*, and Chief Judge of the *Court of Requests*, when it shall be re-continued; and besides his Oath of Privy Counsellour, takes a particular Oath as Lord Privy Seal.

His Salary is

His Place according to Statute is next to the *Lord President* of the *Kings Council*.

Dignity

It is an Office of great Trust and Skill, that he put not this Seal to any Grant without good Warrant under the Kings *Privy Signet*; nor with Warrant, if it be against Law or Custom, until that the King be first acquainted.

This great Officer is mentioned in the Statutes of 2 *Rich. 2.* and then ranked amongst the Chief Persons of the Realm.

And is at present enjoyed by *John Lord Roberts, Baron Roberts of Truro.*

The Fourth Great Officer of the *Admiral* Crown is the *Lord High Admiral* of
L *England,*

The present State

England, whose Trust and Honour is so great, that this Office hath usually been given either to some of the Kings younger Sons, near Kinsmen, or to some one of the highest and chiefest of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabick*, and *ἄρχι* in the *Greek*, that is, *Præfectus Marinus*, a word borrowed from the Eastern Empire where such kind of compounds were much in request, and introduced into *England* after the Wars in the *Holy Land* by King *Richard* or King *Edward* I.

The Patent of the Lord *Admiral* did anciently run thus, *Anglia, Hibernia, & Aquitania, Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Anglia & Hibernia ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villa Galleſie, & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandia, Gasconia, & Acquitania, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum Regnorum.*

To the Lord High Admiral of England is by the King intrusted the management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of *Jurisdiction* as *Protection*. He is that High Officer or Magistrate to whom is committed the Government of the Kings Navy, with Power of decision in all Causes *Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all things done upon or beyond the Sea in any part of the World, all things done upon the Sea Coasts in all *Ports* and *Havens*, and upon all Rivers below the *first bridge* next toward the Sea.

The Lord Admiral hath the power to commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Reer-Admiral*, and all Sea-Captains, also *Deputies* for particular Coasts, *Coroners* to view dead bodies found on the Sea Coasts or at Sea, Commissioners or Judges for exercising Justice in the Court of Admiralty, to imprison, release, &c.

He hath sometimes a power to bestow Knighthood to such as shall deserve it at Sea.

The present State

To the Lord Admiral belongs by Law and Custom all *penalties* and *amercements* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea Shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the goods of *Pirates, Felons, or Capital Faulters*, condemned, outlawed, or *horned*, Moreover all *Waifs, Stray Goods, Wrecks of Sea, Deodans*, a share of all lawful *Prizes, Lagon, Jetson*, and *Flotson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and goods cast by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoyning to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary bigness, called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

This *High Dignity* is at present enjoyed by the Kings onely Brother the Illustrious Prince James Duke of York.

Chamberlain.

The Fifth Great Officer of the Crown

Crown is the Lord *Great Chamberlain* of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the Kings Court, and certain Fees due from each *Archbishop* and *Bishop* when they do their *Homage* or *Fealty* to the King, and from all *Peers* of the Realm at their *Creation*, or doing the *Homage* or *Fealty*, and at the *Coronation* of any King to have 40 Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes, and on the *Coronation* day before the King riseth to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyse*, *Wearing Clothes*, and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, all the Kings *Night Apparel*, and to carry at the *Coronation* the *Coyse*, *Gloves*, and *Linnen* to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with his Robes Royal, and to serve the King that

The present State

day before and after *Dinner* with *water* to wash his hands, and to have the *Basin* and *Towels* for his Fees, &c.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the time of *Hen. 1.* by an *Estate Tayle* or *Inheritance*, but in the two last Coronations by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an Estate of *Inheritance* from a Daughter or Heir General claimed and controverted.

Constable

The Sixth *Great Officer* is the Lord High *Constable* of *England*, so called some think from the Saxon *Cuning*, by contraction King and Stable, *quasi Regis columnen*, for it was anciently written *Cuninstable*, but rather from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the death of *Edward Bohun* Duke of *Buckingham* 1521, the last High-*Constable* of *England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since, upon occasion of Coronations

nations (as at that of King *Charles 2.* was made the present Earl of *Northumberland*) and at Solemn Trials by Combat (as at that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsfey* 1631, was made *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*) there is created *pro hac vice* a Lord High Constable. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the Earl Marshal, with whom he sits Judge in the Marshals Court, and takes place of the Earl Marshal.

The Seventh Great Officer of the Crown is the Earl Marshal of England, so called from *Mare* in the old Saxon (i.e.) Horses; and *Schal*, Prefectus. He is an Earl some say by his Office, whereby he taketh as the Constable doth, Cognisance of all matters of War and Arms, determineth Contracts touching Deeds of Arms out of the Realm upon Land, and matters concerning Wars within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common Law.

This Office is of great Antiquity

The present State

in *England*, and anciently of great Power.

The last Earl Marshal was *Henry Howard* Earl of *Arundel*, who died in 1652, his Father *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and he enjoying that Office onely for the term of their lives by the Kings Letters Pattents.

At the Coronation of His Majesty now Raigning, the present Earl of *Suffolk* for that Solemnity onely was made *Earl Marshal*.

At present that great Office is executed in part by a Commission granted by his Majesty to *John* Lord *Roberts*, Lord *Privy Seal*, to *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, to *Henry* Pierpoint Marquis of *Dorchester*, Lord Chamberlain, and to *Charles* Howard Earl of *Carlisle*, &c.

High
Steward.

The Eighth and last Great Officer of the Crown is the Lord High Steward of *England*, in Lawyers Latin *Seneschallus* of *Sen* in Saxon, *Justice*, and *Schals*, Governour or Officer.

His Power anciently in Civil Mat-
ters

ters was next to the King, and was so transcendent, that it was thought fit not longer to trust it in the hands of any Subject, for his Office was *Supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an ancient Record speaks) *totum Regnum Anglia & omnes ministros Legum infra idem regnum temporibus pacis & guerrarum.*

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was Henry of Bullinbrook (Son and Heir to the great Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt, afterwards King of England) since which time they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a Coronation, by vertue of which Office he sitteth judicially and keepeth his Court in the Kings Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the New Kings Coronation, & to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accu-

L S stomed

stomed ; as lately at the Coronation of King Charles the Second, the Duke of Ormond was made for that occasion Lord High Steward of England, and (marching immediately before the King) bore in his hands St. Edwards Crown : Or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason or Felony , or some other great Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient High Stewards were wont to do ; which ended, his Commission expireth : During such Tryal he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him say, *May it please your Grace my Lord High Steward of England.* His Commission is to proceed *Secundum Legem & consuetudinem Angliae*. He is sole Judg, yet doth call all the twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. Is not sworn, nor the Lords who are the Tryers of the Peer arraigned.

During his Stewardship he bears a *White Staffe* in his Hand, and the Tryal being over, openly breaks

breaks it, and so his Office takes an end.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Kings Court, the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government thereof, with a Catalogue of the Kings Privy Counsellors, of the Kings Judges, Sergeants, &c.

THE Court of the King of England is a Monarchy within a Monarchy, consisting of Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Persons and Government.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the Kings Court, there is first a Dean of the Kings Chappel, who is usually some grave Learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who as Dean acknowledgeth no Superior but the King, for as the Kings Palace

Ecclesiastical Government.

Palace is exempt from all inferiour Temporal Jurisdiction, so is this Chappel from all Spiritual; it is called *Capella Dominica*, the *Deane* Chappel, is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocess of any Bishop, but as a *Regal Peculiar* exempt and reserved to the Visitation and Immediate Government of the King, who is *Supreme Ordinary*, and as it were Prime Bishop over all the Churches and Bishops of England.

By the Dean are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, viz. a *Sub-dean*, or *Precentor Capella*, 32 Gentlemen of the Chappel; whereof 12 are *Priests*, and one of them is *Confessor* to the Kings Household; whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire advice in any Case of Conscience, or Point of Religion, &c.

The other 20 Gentlemen, commonly called *Clerks* of the Chappel, are with the aforesaid Priests to perform

of England.

229

from in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service in *Praying, Singing, &c.* One of these being well skilled in *Musick*, is chosen *Master of the Children*, whereof there are 12 in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of *Musick* for the Service of the Chappel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be *Organists*, to whom are joyned upon *Sundays, Collardays, and other Holydays*, the *Sackbuts* and *Cornets* belonging to the Kings Private *Musick*, to make the Chappel *Musick* more full and compleat.

There are moreover 4 Officers called *Vergers*, from the Silver Rods carried in their hands, also a *Sergeant*, 2 *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chappel.

In the Kings Chappel thrice every day Prayers are read, and Gods Service and Worship performed with great *Decency, Order, and Devotion*, and should be a *Pattern* to all other Churches and Chappels of *England*.

Twelve

The present State

Twelve days in the year, being high and principal Festivals, His Majesty after Divine Service, attended with His principal Nobility, adorned with their *Collars* of the *Garter*, in a grave solemn manner at the *Altar* Offers a sum of Gold to God, in *signum specialis Domini*, that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the Holy Altar by the King and Queen, did antiently belong to the disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were present, wheresoever the Court was, but now to the Dean of the Chappel.

Those 12 days are first *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All Saints*, called *Honshold-days*; upon which the *Besant* or Gold to be offered, is delivered to the King by the Lord *Steward* or some other of the principal Officers: then *New-years-day*, *Twelf-day*, upon the latter of which *Gold*, *Frankincense* and *Myrrhe*, in several Purses are

offered by the King: Lastly, *Candlemass*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmass-day*, When only Gold is offered. Upon *Christmass*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*, His Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the Principal Bishops communicating with Him.

The King hath also (besides many *Extraordinary*) 48 *Chaplains* in *Ordinary*, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity; whereof 4 every Moneth wait at Court to preach in the Chappel on Sundays and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on Sundays before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King out of Chappel daily twice in the Kings private Oratory, to give Thanks at Table in the Clerk of the Closets absence.

In time of *Lent*, according to Antient Laudable Custom, the Divine Service and Preaching is per-

The present State

performed in a more solemn manner.

Antiently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* onely, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Court, and then only by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries: Our Ancestors judging that time enough and those persons only fit to teach such an Auditory their duty to God and Man. Antiently also the *Lent* Preachers were all appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Now on the first *Wednesday*, called *Ashe Wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the *Dean* of the Chappel to preach, on each *Wednesday* after one of his Majesties more eloquent *Chaplains*, every Friday the *Dean* of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church, on the last *Friday* called *Good Friday*, is always to preach the *Dean* of *Westminster*; on every *Sunday* in *Lent* some *Right Reverend Bishop* preacheth, and on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm Sunday*, is to preach an *Archbishop*, and upon *Easter*

Easter-day the Lord High Almoner, who is usually some principal Bishop, that disposeth of the Kings *Almes*, and for that use receiveth (besides other moneys allowed by the King) all *Deodands* & *Bona Felonum de se*, to be that way disposed.

In *France* the *Grand Aumosnier* is principal of all the *Ecclesiastiques* of the Court, and all Officers of the Kings Chappel; he receiveth their Oaths of Allegiance, and himself swears only to the King for that Office; he hath the disposition of all *Hospitals*, the Charge for delivering Prisoners pardoned by the King at his coming to the Crown, or at his Coronation or first entrance into any of his Cities.

Under the Lord High Almoner there is a *Subalmoner*, two *Yeomen*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a Clerk of the Closet or Confessor to His Majesty, who is commonly some reverend discreet Divine extraordinary.

The present State

traordinarily esteemed by His Majesty, whose Office is to attend at the Kings right hand during Divine Service, to resolve all doubts concerning spiritual matters, &c.

The present Dean of the Chappel is Doctor *Blansford* Bishop of *Oxford*, whose Fee is 200 *l.* yearly and a Table, his Sub-dean is Doctor *Foner*, whose Fee is 100 *l.* yearly.

The Fee of each Priest and Clerk of the Chappel is 70 *l.* yearly.

The Clerk of the Closet is Doctor *Crew* Dean of *Chichester*, a younger son to the Lord *Crew* of *Stene* in *Com. Northampton*, hath no Fee.

The Lord High Almoner is Doctor *Henchman* Bishop of *London*, hath no Fee: his Sub-Almoner is Doctor *Perinchief*, whose Fee is 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

Civil
Govern-
ment.

For the Civil Government of the Kings Court, the Chief Officer is the Lord Steward, called also in the time of *Henry 8.* the Great Master of the Kings Household: after the French

French Mode, but *Primo Maria*, and ever since called the Lord Steward of the Kings Household.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the Kings House, except those of His Majesties Chappel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

He judgeth of all disorders committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*, which is every way within 12 miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court (only *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an high esteem of the dignity of the Kings *setled Mansion-House*, laid out such a Plot of ground about his House (as a *Half-Pace* or *Foot-Carpet* spread about the Kings Chair of *Estate*, that ought to be more cleared and void than other places) to be subject to a special exempted Jurisdiction depending on the Kings Person and Great Officers, that so, where the King comes, there should come with him *Peace* and *Order*, and an *Awfulness* and *Reverence* in
mens

mens hearts; besides it would have been a kind of eclipsing of the Kings Honour, that where the King was, any Justice should be sought, but immediately from the Kings own Officers; and therefore from very antient times the Jurisdiction of the *Verge* hath been executed by the Lord Steward with great Ceremony in the nature of a Peculiar Kings Bench, and that not only *within* but *without* the Kings Dominions; for so it is recorded that one *Engleam* of *Nogent* in *France* for stealing *Silver Dishes* out of the *House* of *Edward I.* King of *England*, then at *Paris* (after the matter had been debated in the Council of the King of *France* touching the Jurisdiction, and ordered that the King of *England* should enjoy this Kingly Prerogative of his *Household*) was condemned by Sir *Robert Fitz-John* then Steward to the King of *England*, and hanged in *St. Germain's Fields*.

The Lord Steward is a *White-Staffe-Officer*, for he in the Kings Presence carrieth a *White Staffe*, and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Foot-man bare-headed. At the death of the King, over the *Hearse* made for the Kings Body, he breaketh this *Staffe*, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers, whom the succeeding King, out of his *meer grace* doth re-establish each one in his former Office.

This eminent employment is now enjoyed by *James Duke of Ormond*, whose Fee is 100 *l.* yearly, and 16 Dishes daily each Meal, with Wine, Beer, &c.

The next Officer is the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the oversight of all Officers belonging to the Kings Chamber, except the Precincts of the Kings Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs; who are all sworn by him (or his Warrant to

to the Gentlemen Ushers) to the King. He hath also the over-sight of the Officers of the Wardrobes, all his Majesties Houses, and of the removing Wardr. or of Beds, of the Tents, Revels, Musick, Comedians, Hunting, and of the Messengers, of the Trumpetters, Drummers, of all Handy-Crafts and Artisans retained in the Kings Service. Moreover he hath the over-sight of the Heraulds and Pursivants, and Sergeants at Arms; of all Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers, &c. To him also belongeth the over-sight of the Chaplains, though himself be a Lay-man; contrary in this particular to the antient Custom of *England*, and Modern Custom of all other Kingdoms, where Ecclesiastiques are never under the ordering of Lay-men.

Also of the Charges of Coronations, Marriages, Entries, Cavalcades, Funerals, &c.

The Fee of the Lord Chamberlain of the *Kings House* is 100*l.* year.

yearly; and 16 Dishes each Meal,
with all the Appurtenances.

This Office is now in the hands of
Edward Montague, Lord *Kymbolton*,
Wile. Mandevile, and Earl of *Man-*
chester; as also Knight of the most
Noble Order of the Garter,

Most of the above-named Offices
and Places are in the gift and dispos-
sal of the Lord Chamberlain.

The Third Great Officer of the
Kings Court is the *Master of the*
Horse, antiently called *Comes Sta-*
buli, or *Constable*, to whom a
higher Employment and Power was
then given, and this taken from him.

This great Officer hath now the
ordering and disposal of all the
Kings Stables and *Races of Horses*,
and had heretofore of all the *Posts*
of *England*. He hath also the
power over *Escuiries* and *Pages*,
over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders*
of the *Great Horses*, *Farriers*,
Smiths, *Coach-men*, *Sadlers*, and
all other *Trades* working to the
Kings

The present State

Kings Stables, to all whom he (or by his Warrant the Avener) gives an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the Kings breed of Horses, and for Charges of the Stable, and for Litters, Coaches, Sumpter Horses, &c.

He only hath the *Priviledge* to make use of any Horses, Pages, Footmen belonging to the Kings Stable.

At any *Solemn Cavalcade* he rides next behind the King, and leads a *Lead Horse of State*.

This great Honour is now enjoyed by *George Duke of Buckingham*.

His yearly Fee is 666 l. 16 s. 4 d. and a Table of 16 dishes each Meal.

The account of the Stables for Hors-Meat, Livery Wages and Board Wages are brought by the Avener, being Chief Clerk of the Avery, to be passed and allowed by the Board of the *Green-Clock*.

Under

Under these Three Principal Officers of His Majesties Household are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, under the Lord Steward in the *Compting-house* is the

Treasurer of the Household.

Comptroller.

Cofferer.

Master of the Household.

Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Two Clerks Comptrollers.

One Sergeant.

Two Yeomen.

The Cofferers Clerks, or Clerks of the Assignment.

The Groom.

Two Messengers.

It is called the *Compting-house*, because the Accounts for all Expenses of the Kings Household are there taken daily by the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Cofferer, the Master of the Household, the two Clerks of the Green-Cloth, and the two Clerks Comptrollers,

M

trollers,

The present State

trollers, who also there make Provisions for the Household, according to the Law of the Land, and make Payments and Orders for the well-governing of the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-house* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the Kings House, composed of the Persons last mentioned; whereof the three first are usually of the Kings *Privy Council*. To this Court, being the first and most ancient Court of *England*, is committed the charge and oversight of the Kings *Court Royal* for matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the *Peace* within 12 miles distance, wheresoever the Court shall be; and within the Kings House the power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green-Cloth*, of a *Green-Cloth* whereat they sit, over whom are the Arms of the

Compt

Compting-house, bearing *Vert* a *Key* and a *Rod Or*, a *Staffe Argent* *Sau- tier*, signifying their Power to re- ward and correct, as Persons for their great wisdom and experience thought fit by His Majesty to exer- cise both these Functions in his Roy- al House.

The *Treasurer* of the Kings House is always of the *Privy Council*, and in absence of the *Lord Steward* hath power with the *Comptroller* and *Steward* of the *Marshalsea* to hear and determine *Treasons*, *Felonies*, and other inferiour Crimes commit- ted within the Kings Palace, and that by Verdict of the Kings Hou- shold.

Household Servants within the *Check Roll*, if any be found guilty of *Felony*, *no benefit of Clergy* is to be allowed him. Antiently this Court might have held *Pleas* of *Freehold* also.

His yearly Fee 124 l. 14 s. 8 d. and a Table of 16 Dishes each

M 2

Meal

The present State

Meal. He bears a white Staffe, and is at present Sir Thomas Clifford, giving them Power as Persons not another as before.

The Comptrollers Office is to controul the Accounts and Retaking of the Great Chamber, both the

His yearly Fee is 107 l. 12 s. 4 d. a Table of 16 Dishes each Meal. He bears a white Staffe, and is at present the Lord Newport.

The Cofferer is also a Principal Officer, hath a special charge and oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanour and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages to the Kings Servants below Stairs, and for Provisions, by the direction and allowance of the Great Clothier.

His yearly Fee is 100 l. a Table of 7 Dishes daily, and is now Colonel Will. Ashburnham.

The next is the Master of the Household, whose Office it is to survey

Meal

s M

vey

vey the Accounts of the House.

His Fee 100 Marks and 7 Dishes daily, enjoyed by Sir *Herbert Price*.

All Bills of Controulment, Parcels and Brevments are tolled and allowed by the Clerks Comptrollers, and summed up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*.

The Two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth* are Sir *Henry Wood* and Sir *Stephen Fox*, and the two Clerks Comptrollers Sir *William Boreman* and Sir *Winston Churchill*.

The yearly Fee to each of these four, is 48 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and between them 2 Tables of 7 Dishes to each Table.

The rest of the Compting-House being less considerable, shall for brevity be past over, and for other Officers below stairs, only their Names and Number shall be noted, their Fees being not considerable, except the Sergeants Fee of each Office.

In the Bake-House, A Sergeant, a Clerk, divers Yeomen; a Garnitor, divers Purveyors, Grooms and Conducts, in all 17 Persons.

In the Pantry, A Sergeant, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, &c. in all 11.

In the Cellar, a Sergeant, a Gentleman, Yeomen, Grooms, Purveyors, Pages, in all 12.

In the Buttery, A Gentleman, Yeoman, Grooms, Pages, Purveyors, in all 11.

In the Pitcher-House, A Yeoman, Grooms, Page, and Clerk, in all 5 persons.

In the Spicery, Three Clerks and a Grocer.

In the Chandlery, A Serjeant, 2 Yeomen, 2 Grooms, and a Page, in all 6 persons.

In the Wafery, A Yeoman and a Groom.

In the Confectionary, A Sergeant, 2 Yeomen, a Groom, and a Page.

In the Ewry, A Sergeant, a Gentleman, 2 Yeomen, a Groom, and 2 Pages.

In the Landry, A Yeoman, a Groom, 3 Pages, and a Draper.

In the Kitchen, Six Clerks; whereof the Chief hath a Fee and Dyet equal to an Officer of the *Green-Cloth*, a Master Cook to the King, a Master Cook to the Queen, a Master Cook to the Household, each of these 3 a Table of 5 Dishes; 6 Yeomen, 7 Grooms, 5 Children; in all 26 persons.

In the Larder, A Sergeant, a Clerk, 3 Yeomen, 3 Grooms, 2 Pages.

In the Acatery or the Caterers Office, A Sergeant, a Clerk, Purveyors for Flesh and Fish, Yeomen, in all 12 persons.

In the Boyling House, a Yeoman 3 Grooms.

In the Poultry, A Sergeant, a Clerk, Yeomen, Grooms, Purveyors, in all 10 persons.

The present State

In the Scalding-House, Yeomen, Grooms, and Pages, in all 6.

In the Pastry, A Sergeant, a Clerk, Yeomen, Grooms, and Children, in all 11 persons.

In the Scullery, A Sergeant, a Clerk, Yeomen, Grooms and Pages, in all 12 persons.

In the Wood-Yard, A Sergeant, a Clerk, Yeomen, Groom, and Pages, in all 8 persons.

Harbingers, 2 Gentlemen, 6 Yeomen.

In the Almonry, Sub-Almoner, 2 Yeomen, 2 Grooms.

Porters at Gate, A Sergeant, Sir Edward Brett, 2 Yeomen, 4 Grooms.

Cart-takers, 6 in number.

Surveyors of the Dresser, 2 persons.

Marshals of the Hall, 4.

Sewers of the Hall, 5.

Wayers of the Hall, 12.

Messenger of the Compting-House,

L

Bell-Ringer, 1.

Long

Long Cart-Takers, 4:
Wine-Porters, 8:
Wood-Bearer, 1.
The Cock, 1.
Supernumerary servants to the last
King, viz. In the Poultry 2, In the
Almonry 1, and in the Pastry 1.
Besides the fore-named Officers
below Stairs, there are also under
the said Lord Steward all the Offi-
cers belonging to the Queens Kit-
chin, Cellar, Pantry, &c. and to
the Kings Privy Kitchen, and to
the Lords Kitchen, together with
Children, Scowrs, Turn-broaches,
&c. in all 68.

*A List of His Majesties Ser-
vants in Ordinary above
Stairs.*

Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber;
whereof the first is called
Groom of the Stole, that is according
to the signification of the word in
M S Greek.

The present State

Greek, from whence first the *Latines*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it). *Groom* or *Servant* of the *Robe* or *Vestment*: He having the *Office* and *Honour* to present and put on His Majesties first *Garment* or *Shirt* every morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*.

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* consist usually of the *Prime Nobility* of *England*. Their *Office* in general is each one in his turn to wait a *Week* in every *Quarter* in the *Kings Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the *King* on a *Pallet-Bed* all night, and in the absence of the *Groom* of the *Stole* to supply his place.

The yearly *Fee* to each is a *1000 l.*

Their *Names* follow according to their *Order*.

John Earl of Bath, *Groom* of the *Stole* and first *Gentleman* of the *Bed-Chamber*.

George Duke of Buckingham

Charles

Charles Duke of Richmond.
 George Duke of Albemarle.
 William Duke of Newcastle.
 Earl of Ogle.
 Earl of Offory.
 Earl of Berkshire.
 Earl of Suffolk.
 Lord Gerrard.
 Lord Crofts.
 Lord Lauderdale.
 Lord Mandevil.

The Vice-Chamberlain is Sir
 George Carteret.

Keeper of His Majesties Privy-
 Purse is Mr. May.

Treasurer of the Chamber is Sir
 Edward Griffin.

Doctor Wren, Surveyor General
 of his Majesties Works.

Master of the Robes belonging to
 His Majesties person is at present
 Lawrence Hyde second Son to the
 Earl of Clarendon. His Office is to
 have the ordering of all His Maje-
 sties Robes, as those of Coronation,
 of

The present State

of *St. Georges Feast*, and of *Parliament*; also of all his Majesties Wearing Apparel, of his Collar of *Essex*, *Georges*, and *Garters* beset with *Diamonds* and *Pearls*.

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Henry Seymour,	}	Esquires.
John Ashburnham,		
Thomas Elliot,		
David Walter,		
William Legg,		
Sylvius Titus,		
Thomas Killegrew,		
Robert Philips,		
Edward Progers,		
Richard Lane,		
James Hamilton,	}	
Henry Coventry.		

These are to be under the degree of *Knights*.

Their Office is to attend in the *Kings Bed-Chamber*, to dress and undress the King in private, &c.

The yearly Fee to each is 500*l*.

Pages

Pages of the Bed-Chamber are 6
in number, whereof one is now
Keeper of His Majesties Closet.

*Gentlemen Ushers of the
Privy-Chamber.*

Sir William Flemming.

Marmaduke Darcy.

Sir Paul Neale.

Sir Robert Stapleton.

These wait one at a time in the
Privy-Lodgings, &c.

*Gentlemen of the Privy-
Chamber in Ordinary.*

Sir Edward Griffin.

Sir Francis Cobb.

Sir John Boys.

Sir John Talbot.

Sir Robert Bindlos.

Sir Thomas Sandys, &c. in num-
ber forty eight, all Knights or Es-
quires of note.

Their

254 The present State

Their Office is 12 every Quarter, to wait on the Kings Person within doors and without, so long as His Majesty is on foot, and when the King eats in the Privy Chamber, they wait at the Table and bring in his Meat. They wait also at the reception of Embassadors, and every Night two of them lie in the Kings Privy-Chamber.

A Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber by the Kings Commandment onely, without any written Commission, is sufficient to arrest any Peer of England; as Cardinal Wolsey acknowledged.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber in Ordinary, in number 6, all Gentlemen of Quality; these (as all Grooms) wait without Sword, Cloak, or Hat: whereas the Gentlemen wear alwayes Cloak and Sword.

In the Presence Chamber, Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters in
Ordi.

Ordinary are 4, whereof the first hath the Office of *Black Rod*, and in time of Parliament is to attend every day the Lords House, and is also Usher of the Honourable Order of the Garter. They are now

Sir John Ayton,

Sir Edward di Carteret,

Richard March,

Sir James Mercer:

Tho. Duppa, Assistant Daily Waiter.

Their Office is to wait in the Presence Chamber, and to attend next the Kings Person, and after the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain to order all affairs, and to obey these are all under-Officers above Stairs.

Gentlemen-ushers, Quarter-waiters in Ordinary, in number 8; these wait also in the Presence Chamber, and are to give directions to the Grooms and Pages and other under-Officers; who are to attend
in

The present State

in all servile Offices next to the Grooms.

The Grooms of the Great Chamber are 14, the Pages of the Presence Chamber 4,
Six Gentlemen Waiters.

Cup-Bearers in Ordinary,

James Halsal,
Charles Littleton,
Sir William Fleetwood,
Sir Philip Palmer,
Mr. Ayrskin.

Carvers in Ordinary,

John Trelawny,
John Cooper,
Christopher Amias,
William Champneys,

} Esquires.

Sewers to the Person in Ordinary.

Richard Irwyn Esquire,
Thomas May Esquire,
Sir John Covert,
Bevil Skelton Esquire.

Esquires

Esquires of the Body in Ordinary.

Henry Norwood,

George March,

Ferdinando Massam,

Andrew Newport.

Their Office to guard the Kings Person by Night, to set the Watch and give the Word, and keep good Order in the whole House by Night, as the Lord Chamberlain and his other Officers are to do by Day.

The Sewers of the Chamber are 8.

Groom Porter, Thomas Offley Esquire.

His Office to see the Kings Lodgings furnisht with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing, to furnish Cards, Dice, &c. to decide disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

There are 16 *Sergeants at Arms*, all Gentlemen or Knights attending upon His Majesty. There are also
4 other

4 other Sergeants at Arms, whereof one attends the Lord President of *Wales*, another the Lord Treasurer, another attends the Speaker of the House of Commons, and another the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

CHAPLAINS in Ordinary, 4 for every Moneth, as followeth:

January.

March.

Dr *Sandcroft*,

Dr *Crofts*,

Dr *Brideock*,

Dr *Reeves*,

Dr *Jos. Beaumont*,

Dr *Brough*,

Dr *Colebrand*.

Dr *Mense*.

February.

April.

Dr *Pierce*,

Dr *Maine*,

Dr *Shute*,

Dr *Compton*,

Dr *Duport*,

Dr *Stillington*,

Dr *Cradock*.

Dr *Creighton*.

May

May.

September.

Dr Fell,
Dr Sudbury,
Dr Bathurst,
Mr Only.

Dr Pearson,
Dr Stradlin,
Dr Perincheif,
Dr Tillotson.

June.

October.

Dr Wood,
Dr Carlton,
Dr Basire,
Dr Neale.

Dr Outram,
Dr Bell,
Dr Tho. Tulley,
Dr Smallwood.

July.

November.

Dr Cartwright,
Dr Castillian,
Dr Smith,
Dr John Loyd.

Dr Allestree,
Dr Benson,
Dr
Dr Will. Lloyd.

August.

December.

Dr Fleetwood,
Dr Gunning,
Dr Thorne,
Dr Offly.

Dr Hodges,
Dr Hardye,
Dr Ball,
Dr Lamplugh.

These

The present State

These 48 Chaplains in Ordinary are usually Doctors in Divinity, and for the most part Deans or Prebendaries, and all principal Predic-
tors.

*Physicians in Ordinary to His
Majesties Person are,*

Sir *Alexander Frazer,*
Sir *John Babor,*
Doctor *Clark,*
Doctor *Hinton,* assigned to attend
upon the Queen.

*Physicians in Ordinary to the
Household.*

Doctor *Waldron.*

Doctor *Scarborough* for the
Tower of London.

Jewel House, Sir Gilbert Talbot
Master and Treasurer, and three
under Officers called Yeomen and
Grooms.

Whose

Whose Office is to take Charge
of all Vessels of Gold or Silver gilt
for the King and Queens Table, of
all Plate in the Tower, of Chains and
loose Jewels, not fixt to any Gar-
ment.

The Master of Ceremonies is Sir
Thomas Cairell, Fee 200 l. One As-
sistant Clement Corbrell Esquire, Fee
120 l. and one Marshal.

Amongst His Majesties Servants
in Ordinary are to be reckoned the
three Kings of Arms, six Heralds,
and four Pursuivants at Armes, the
now Kings of Armes being these:
First, Sir Edward Walker Knight,
whose Title is Garter, and unto
whose Office it chiefly belongeth to
attend and direct at those Ceremo-
nies and Solemnities as concern the
most noble Order of the Garter;
and to Marshal the Solemn Fun-
erals of the Knights of that Order;
as also of the Peers of this Realm;
and to direct all things else rela-
ting thereunto.

ting to Armes, which do appertain to the Peerage.

Secondly, Sir Edward Bish Knight, whose Title is *Clarencieux*, and his Office chiefly to regulate and direct the Proceedings at such Solemn Funerals of all degrees, under the Peerage of this Realm, as shall be Celebrated in his Province, which is the Counties on the South of *Trent*, and whatsoever else there relateth to Armes.

Thirdly, William Dugdale Esquire, whose Title is *Norroy*; and whose Office is chiefly to regulate and direct as aforesaid throughout his Province on the North of *Trent*.

The six *Heralds* be these
Elias Astonsale, Windsor Herald
Henry Sr. George, Richmond
Thomas Lee, Chester
Sir Thomas Sr. George Knight,
Somerset
John Wingfield, York
 And *Robert Chaloner, Lancaster*.

The

The four *Pursivants* are these,

Henry Dethick Rouge Croix.

Robert Sandford Rouge Dragon.

Thomas Holford Portcullice.

And Thomas Segar Blewman.

The Offices of which *Heraulds* and *Pursivants*, besides their Services (*viz.* all or some of them) at such Solemnities as aforesaid, is, together with the said Kings of Arms to attend at all Publick Solemnities: and they, or some of them to Proclaim War and Peace, carry Defiances, Summon Fortified Places, or Rebels in Arms, Proclaim Traytors, and to do their best Service in whatsoever relateth to the Nobility and Gentry of this Realme, in point of Honour and Armes.

Of *Wardrobes* the King hath (besides the Great Wardrobe now in the *Savoy*, whereof *Edward Earl of Sandwich* is Master) divers standing Wardrobes at *Whitchall*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, *Greenwich*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers. Lastly, removing Wardrobes, whereof there is one Yeoman, 2 Grooms, and 3 Pages.

In the Office of the *Tents*, *Tayles*, *Hales*, and *Pavillions*, 2 Masters, 4 Yeomen, 1 Groom, 1 Clerk-Comptroller, 1 Clerk of the *Tents*.

A Master of the *Revels*, Office to order all things concerning Comedies, &c. there is 1 Yeoman, 1 Groom.

Engraver, *Sculptor*, 1 in each Office.

In the Office of the *Robes*, besides the Master afore-mentioned, there is 1 Yeoman, 3 Grooms, 1 Page, 1 Purveyor, 1 Brusher, 1 Traylor, 1 Dyer,

1 Dyer, 1 Girdler, 1 Clerk, 1 Lace-
man, 1 Cutter and Racer, 2 Em-
broiderers, 2 Silkmen, 1 Shoemaker,
1 Perfumer, 1 Feather-maker, 1 Mil-
liner, 1 Mercer, 1 Hosier, 1 Dra-
per, 1 Surveyor of the Dresser and
Chamber, &c.

Falconers, Sir *Allen Apsley* Ma-
ster of the Hawks, and other Offi-
cers under him about *London* and
other places belonging to the King,
in all 33.

Huntsmen for the Buck-hounds in
Ordinary, *John Carey* Esquire, Ma-
ster of the *Buck-hounds*, and under
him a Sergeant and 34 other per-
sons.

Otter-hounds, *Simon Smith* E-
squire, Master of the *Otter-hounds*.

Huntsmen for the Harriers, Ma-
ster of the Harriers, Mr. *Elliot*, and
5 under him.

Armory at the Tower, Master of
the Ordinance, now in several
Commissioners, *William Legg* Lieut-
enant of the Ordinance, and Master
Armorer, and 17 under Officers.

N

Mes-

The present State

Messengers of the Chamber in Ordinary, first 2 Clerks of the Check, then 40 more, in all 42.

One Library Keeper.

One Publick Notary.

One Poet Laureat.

Musicians in Ordinary, 62.

Tumpeters in Ordinary and Kettle Drummers are in all 15.

Drummers and Fifes 7.

Apothecaries, 2, One for the Kings Person, and one for the Household.

Chirurgeons, 3.

Barbers, 2.

Printers, 2. Another for the Oriental Tongue.

Bookbinder, 1.

Taylors, 2.

Hydrographer, 1.

Stationers, 2.

Knight Harbinger, 1.

Post-Masters for all the Post-Towns in England, all sworn to, and paid by the King.

A Master of the Game of Cock-fighting.

of England.

267

Two Sergeant Skinners, Two Embroiderers.

Two keepers of the Privy Lodgings.

Two Gentlemen, and one Yeoman of the Bows.

One Cross-bow-Maker, one Fletcher.

One Cormorant keeper.

One Hand-Gun-Maker.

One Master & Marker of Tennis

One Mrs Sempstress, and one Laundress.

One Perspective-Maker.

One Master Fencer.

One Haberdasher of Hatts.

One Comb-Maker.

One Coffee-Maker.

One Sergeant Painter.

One Painter.

One Limner.

One Picture-keeper.

One Silver-Smith.

One Gold-smith.

One Jeweller.

One Perruque-Maker.

One keeper of Pheasants and Tur-

kies.

N 2

Joyner,

The present State

Joyner, Copyer of Pictures,
Watch-Maker, Cabinet-Maker,
Lock-Smith, of each one.

Game of the Bears and Bulls,
1 Master, 1 Sergeant, 1 Yeoman.

Operators for the Teeth, 2.

Coffer-Bearers to the Back-Stairs,
2.

One Yeoman of the *Leash*.

Watermen 55.

Upholster, Letter-Carrier, For-
reign Post, of each one.

Officers belonging to Gardens,
Bowling-Greens, Tennis-Courts,
Pall-Mall, 10 Persons.

Keeper of the Theater in *White*
hall.

Cutler, Spurrier, Girdler, Corn-
Cutter, Button-Maker, one of each.

Embossor, Enameler, of each one.

Writer, Flourisher, and Embel-
lisher, Scenographer, or Designer
of Prospects, Letter-Founder, Geo-
grapher, of each one.

Comedians, 17 Men and 8 Wo-
men Actors.

of England.

269

Gunner, Gilder, Cleanser of Pictures, Scene-keeper, Coffin-maker, Wax-Chandler, one of each.

Keeper of Birds and Fowl in St. James's Park, 1.

Keeper of the Volery, Goffe-Club-maker, Serjeant Painter, one for each.

With divers other Officers under the Lord Chamberlain.

A List of His Majesties Servants under the Master of the Horse.

There are,

First 14 *Querries*, so called from the French word *Escuyers*, derived from *Escuyrie a Stable*; their Office is to attend the King on Hunting, on Progress, or on any occasion of riding abroad, to help His Majesty up and down from his Horse, &c.

The yearly Fee to each is 20 l

N 3

2. The

The present State

3. The *Chief Avenor* & which place with all the following, are in the Gift of the *Master of the Horse* so called from *Avena, Oates*; whose Office is to provide *Provender*, and yearly Fee is 40 l.

There are two Clerks of the *Avery* or *Avenry*.

One Clerk of the *Stable*.

Three Surveyors, 2 Gentlemen Riders, 4 Yeomen Riders, 4 Coachmen, 8 Littermen, a Sergeant of the Carriage, 2 Sadlers, a Squire Sadler and a Yeoman Sadler, a Yeoman of the Stirrup, 4 Yeoman Purveyors, 4 Yeoman Granators, a Sergeant Farrier, 4 Yeomen Farriers, a Yeoman of the *Male*, a Yeoman Peckman, a Yeoman Bilmaker, a Yeoman of the Close Cart, sixty four Grooms of the *Stable*, 16 Footmen in their Liveries to run by the Kings Horse.

There is (besides some other Officers not here named) an Ancient Officer in the Kings Household, called

led *Clerk of the Mercat*, who within the Verge of the Kings Household is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, and to burn all false Weights and Measures; and from the Pattern of this Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom.

There are divers other Offices belonging to the King of great importance, which are not subordinate to any of the 3 fore-mentioned Great Officers, as *Master of the Great Wardrobe*, *Master of the Ordnance*, *Warden of the Mint*, &c. and above all, for profit, is the Office of *Post-Master* settled by Act of Parliament on the Duke of York, and worth about 20000 *l.* yearly, but managed by the order and oversight of His Majesties Principal Secretary of State; who also are Principal Domestiques of the King.

In the Court of K. *James* there were many more Offices, and to many Offices there belonged many

The present State

more persons, which King *Charles the First* much lessened, and the present King now raigning hath yet lessened much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court the Lords of His Privy Council, the Reverend Judges the Secretaries of state, the Masters of Requests, &c. of all which shall account be given in a Treatise apart, onely a List of their names who now enjoy those Honours shall be here inserted.

The

*The Names of the Lords of His
Majesties Most Honourable
Privy Council.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of
York.

His Highness Prince Rupert.

Gilbert L. Arch-bishop of Canter-
bury.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman, L. Keeper
of the Great Seal.

Jo. L. Roberts, Lord Privy Seal.

George Duke of Buckingham, Master
of the Horse to His Majesty.

George D. of Albemarle, L. General.

James Duke of Ormond, L. Great
Steward of his Majesties Houf-
hold.

William Cavendish D. of Newcastle.

Henry Lord Marquis of Dorchester.

James Earl of Ossory.

Robert Earl of Lindsey Lord Great
Chamberlain of England.

The present State

*Edward Earl of Manchester, Lord
Chamberlain to His Majesty.*

John Earl of Bridgewater.

Robert Earl of Leicester.

Thomas Earl of Barkshire.

Henry Earl of St. Albans.

Edward Earl of Sandwich.

*John Earl of Bath, Groom of the
Stoole to His Majesty*

Arthur Earl of Anglesey.

Charles Howard Earl of Carlisle.

William Earl of Craven.

*Jo. Earl of Rothes, His Majesties
Commissioner in Scotland.*

*Jo. Earl of Lotherdaile, Secretary of
State in Scotland.*

Jo. Earl of Middleton.

*Richard Earl of Carbery, Lord Pre-
sident of Wales.*

Roger Earl of Orrery.

Humphrey Lord Bishop of London.

*Henry Lord Arlington, one of His
Majesties Principal Secretaries of
State.*

*Francis Lord Newport, Comptrol-
ler of His Majesties Household.*

Christopher Lord Hutton.

Densel

Densel Lord Holles.

John Lord Berkeley.

*Anthony Lord Ashley, Chancellour
of the Exchequer.*

*Sir Thomas Clifford Knight, Treasur-
er of His Majesties Household.*

*Sir George Carteret Knight, Vice-
Chamberlain to His Majesty.*

*Sir John Trevor Knight, one of His
Principal Secretaries of State.*

*Sir Thomas Ingram Knight, Chan-
cellour of the Dutchy.*

Sir Edward Nicholas Knight.

Sir William Morice Knight.

Sir William Coventry Knight.

Sir John Duncom Knight.

*The Names of all the Kings
Judges, the Kings Council
at Law, and the Kings
Sergeants at Law, &c.*

*In the High Court of Chancery
The Right Honourable Sir Orlando
Bridgeman Knight and Baronet,
Lorl-Keeper of the Great Seal, with
whom sits as Assistants*

Sir

The present State

Sir Harbottle Grimstone Baronet,
Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Ben-
net Knight, Doctor of Laws; Sir
William Child Knight Doctor of
Laws; Sir Justinian Lewen Knight
Doctor of Laws; Sir Thomas Est-
court Knight; Sir Mundeford Bram-
ston Knight, Doctor of Laws; Sir
Nathaniel Hobart Knight; Sir Wil-
liam Glascock Knight; Sir John Coel
Knight Doctor of Laws; Richard
Procter Esquire; Sir Thomas Croft
Knight Doctor of Laws. These
twelve are called Masters of Chan-
cery.

In the Court of the Kings Bench.

Sir John Keeling Lord Chief Justice
of the Kings Bench.

Sir Thomas Twisden Knight.

Sir William Morton Knight.

Sir Richard Rainfford Knight.

In the Court of the Common Pleas.

Sir John Vaughan Knight, Lord
Chief

of England.

277

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir *Thomas Tirrel* Knight.

Sir *John Archer* Knight.

Sir *William Wilde* Knight and Baronet.

In the Court of the Exchequer.

Sir *Matthew Hale* Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir *Edward Atkins* Knight:

Sir *Christopher Turner* Knight.

The Kings Council at Law.

Sir *Geofry Palmer* Knight and Baronet, the Kings Attorney General.

Sir *John Maynard* Knight, the Kings Sergeant at Law.

Sir *Heneage Finch* Baronet, the Kings Solicitor General.

Sir *Edward Turner* Knight.

Sir *Edward Thurland* Knight.

Mr. *North*, Son to the Lord North.

The

The present State

*The Queen Consorts Council at
Law.*

Mr. *Montague* the Queens Attorney.
Sir *Robert Atkins* Knight of the
Bath, the Queens Solicitor.

The Queen Mothers Council.

Sir *Peter Ball* Knight, Attorney.
Henry Win Solicitor.

The Duke of York's Council.

Sir *Edward Turner* Knight, Attorney.
Sir *Edward Thurland* Solicitor.
Sergeants at Law.

	<i>Nudigate.</i>
	<i>Fountain.</i>
	<i>Sayse.</i>
	<i>Parker.</i>
	<i>Littleton.</i>
Sergeant	<i>Waller.</i>
	<i>Windham.</i>
	<i>Brome.</i>
	<i>Halloway.</i>
	Sir <i>Job Charleton.</i>
	Sir <i>Frederick Hide.</i>

*The Chief Judges and Doctors of
the Civil Law.*

Dr. Jenkins Judge of the Prerogative
Court.

Sir Giles Sweet Judge of the Arches.

Dr. Jenkins Judge of the Admiralty.

Sir Robert Wiseman the Kings Ad-
vocate.

Sir William Turner, Advocate to the
Lord High Admiral.

Sir Walter Walker, Dr. of Laws.

Of the two Secretaries of State.

The Kings of England had
anciently but one Secretary of
State, until about the end of *Henry*
VIII. his Reign, it was thought fit,
that weighty and important Office
should be discharged by two Per-
sons, both of equal authority, and
both styled *Principal Secretaries of*
State. In those days, and some while
after, they sat not at the Council
Board.

Board, but having prepared their business in a room adjoyning to the Council Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that method was altered, and the two Secretaries took their places as Privy Counsellors; which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since: And a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least.

Their employment being of extraordinary trust and multiplicity, renders them most considerable both in the eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every day as occasion requires; and of the Subjects also, whose requests and desires are for the most part lodged in their hands to be presented to the King, and always to make dispatches thereupon according to His Majesties Answers and Directions.

As

As for Forraign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations which have intercourse of business with the King of *England*, into two grand Provinces, whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all matters of home concern, whether they relate to the Publick or to particular Persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c.

They have this special Honour, that of whatsoever degree either of them is, he taketh place, and hath the precedence of all other persons of the same degree: as, the Secretary of State being a Baron, precedes all other Barons, though o-
ther-

therwise by their Creation some of them might have right to precede him; and a Knight in like manner.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the Kings Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the Kings charge, or Board wages in lieu of it.

To show how considerable their place is, their settled allowances from the King in Salary and Pension is little less then Two thousand Pounds *Sterling per Annam*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks whom they employ under them are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other power or person besides themselves.

They have the Custody of that Seal of the King which is properly called the *Signet*; the use and application whereof gives denomination

to an Office constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet Office*, wherein there are four Clerks who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the Signet in order to the Privy Seal, or Great Seal.

The present Secretaries of State are,

Henry Lord Arlington, whom for his eminent services at home and abroad, both in War and Peace, His Majesty was pleased to advance into the place of *Sir Edward Nicholas*.

And *Sir John Trevor*, who for his great abilities and successful Negotiations had that honor and trust conferred upon him, when *Sir William Morice*, late Secretary of State, was by His Majesties gracious consent permitted to retire from business.

The King hath four *Masters of Requests*, who are at present,

Colonel Gervase Holles,
Sir Thomas Beverly,

Sir

Sir John Berkenhead,
Sir Charles Cotterel.

*Of the Military Government in
the Kings Court!*

AS in a Kingdom, because Civil Governours proposing Temporal, and Ecclesiastical Governours Eternal Rewards and Punishments are not sufficient to secure Peace; therefore a Military force is always in readiness: So in the Kings Court besides Civil and Ecclesiastical Officers, it is thought necessary alwayes to have in readiness Military Officers and Soldiers, to preserve the Kings Person; whereupon depends the Peace and Safety of all his Subjects.

Belonging peculiarly to the Kings Court (besides above 4000 Foot, and above 500 Horse, who are always in Pay and readiness to assist upon any occasion) there are Guards of Horse and Foot.

The

The *Horse-Guard*, which the French call *Garde du Corps*, the Germans *Lieb Guard*, we corruptly *Life Guard*, that is, *the Guard of the Kings Body*, hath consisted of 500 Horsemen, all or most Gentlemen and old Officers, commanded by the Captain of the Guard, now James Duke of *Monmouth*, whose Pay is 30 s. a day, and each Horseman 4 s. a day. These Horse have been divided into Three parts, whereof 200 under the immediate Command of the Captain of the Guard, 150 under Monsieur le *Marquis de Blancfort*, and 150 under Sir *Philip Howard*, whose Pay to each is 20 s. a day.

Under the Captain of the Guard are four Lieutenants, Sir *Thomas Sandis*, Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Major General *Egerton*, and Sir *George Hambleton*, the Coronet is Mr *Stanly*, Brother to the Earl of *Derby*; also a Quartermaster and four Brigades.

The Office of the Captain of the Life

Life Guard is at all times of War or Peace to wait upon the Kings Person (as oft as he rides abroad) with a considerable number of Horsemen well armed and prepared against all dangers whatsoever?

At home within the Kings House it is thought fit that the Kings Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the Presence Chamber therefore wait the Gentlemen Pensioners carrying Pole-axes, there are 50 who are usually Knights or Gentlemen of good Quality and Families, their Office is to attend the Kings Person to and from his Chappel only as far as the Privy Chamber; also in all other Solemnities: their yearly Fee is 100 *l.* to each. Over these there is a Captain, usually some Nobleman, at present the Lord *Bellasis*, whose Fee is 200 *l.* yearly; a Lieutenant Sir *John Bennet*, his Fee 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a Standard-Bearer, Fee 100 *l.* a Pay-masters Fee 50 *l.* and a Clerk of the Check,
Again

Again in the first Room above
stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*,
attend the Yeomen of the Guard,
whereof there are 250 men of the
best quality under Gentry, and of
larger Stature (for every one of
them ought to be 6 Foot high)
wearing Red Coats after an ancient
Mode, bearing Halberts at home,
and Half-Pikes in Progress, and al-
ways wearing a large sword.

Their Pay is daily 2 s 6 d.

Their Captain the Lord *Gran-*
dison.

Their Lieutenant the Honourable
Thomas Howard.

The Kings Palae Royal (*ratione*
Regie Dignitatis) is exempted from
all Jurisdiction of any Court Civil
or Ecclesiastical, but onely to the
Lord Steward, and in his absence
to the Treasurer and Comptroller
of the Kings Household, with the
Steward of the *Marshalsey*, who
may by vertue of their Office, with-
out Commission hear and deter-
mine all Treasons, Felonies Breaches
of

of the Peace, committed within the Kings Court or Palace. The most excellent Orders and Rules for the demeanour and carriage of all Officers and Servants in the Kings Court are to be seen in several Tables hung up in several Rooms at the Court, and signed with the Kings own hand, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The Kings Court or House where the King resideth, is accounted a place so sacred, that if any man presume to strike another within the Palace where the Kings Royal Person resideth, and by such stroke only draw blood, his right hand shall be stricken off, and he committed to perpetual prison and fined. By the Antient Laws of *England* only striking in the Kings Court was punished with death and loss of goods.

To make the deeper impression and terrour into mens minds for striking in the Kings Court, it hath been ordered that the Punishment for striking should be executed with
great

great Solemnity and Ceremony, in
brief thus.

The Sergeant of the Kings Wood-
yard brings to the place of exe-
cution a square Block, a Beetle,
Staple, and Cords to fasten the hand
thereto, the Yeoman of the Scul-
lery provides a great fire of Coals by
the Block, wherein the Searing Irons
brought by the Chief Farrier, are to
be ready for the Chief Surgeon to
use. Vinegar and Cold Water
brought by the Groom of the Sau-
cery; the Chief Officers also of the
Cellar and Pantry are to be ready,
one with a Cup of Red Wine, and
the other with a Manchet, to offer
the Criminal after the Hand cut off
and the stump seared, the Sergeant
of the Ewry is to bring Linnen to
wind about and wrap the Arm. The
Yeoman of the Poultry a Cock to
lay to it, the Yeoman of the Chan-
dry seared Clothes, the Master Cook
a sharp Dresser Knife, which at the
place of Execution is to be held up-
right by the Sergeant of the Larder,

O

till

The present State

till Execution be performed by an Officer appointed thereto, &c. After all he shall be imprisoned during life, and Fine and Ransome at the Kings Will.

In the Kings Court not onely striking is forbidden, but also all occasions of striking, and therefore the Law saith, *Nullas Citaciones aut summonitiones licet facere infra Palatium Regis apud Westm. vel alibi ubi Rex residet.*

The Court of the King of England for Magnificence, for Order, for Number and Quality of Officers, for rich Furniture, for Entertainment and Civility to strangers, for plentiful Tables, might compare with the best Court of *Christendom*, and far excel the most Courts abroad, of one whereof see the Description made by an ingenious Person beyond Sea; writing to a Friend of his at Court there, *Annon in inferis Amice, qui es in Aula ubi Demum habitatio est, qui illic suis ci-*

humana licet effigie) regnant,
 atque ubi *Scelerum Schola* est, & *A-*
minum jactura ingens, ac quicquid
 aspiam est perfidie ac doli, quicquid
 crudelitatis ac inclementie, quicquid
 effranta superbia & rapacis avari-
 tie, quicquid obscena libidinis ac fo-
 dissimae impudicitiae, quicquid nefanda
 impietatis & morum pessimorum, to-
 tum illic acervatur cumulatissime, ubi
 stupra, raptus, incestus, adulteria; ubi
 inebriari, jurare, peiorare, Atheismum
 profiteri palam principum & nobilium
 lud sunt, ubi fastus & tumor, ira, Li-
 vor, fadaque cupido cum sociis suis im-
 perare videtur. ubi criminum omnium
 procella, virtutumque omnium inenar-
 rabile naufragium, &c.

But the Court of England on the
 contrary hath been (and is hoped
 ever will be) accounted (as King
 James adviseth in his *Basilicon Do-*
ren) a Pattern of Godliness and all
 Honesty and Vertue, and the pro-
 perest School of Prowess and Heroick
 Demeanour, and the fittest Place of

The present State

Education for the Nobility and Gentry.

The Court of *England* hath for a long time been a *Pattern of Hospitality* to the *Nobility and Gentry of England*. All Noblemen or Gentlemen, Subjects or Strangers that came accidentally to Court, were freely entertained at the plentiful Tables of His Majesties Officers. Divers Services or Messes of Meat were every day provided Extraordinary for the Kings Honour. Two hundred and forty Gallons of Beer a day were at the Buttry Barr allowed for the Poor, besides all the broken Meat, Bread, &c. gathered into Baskets and given to the Poor at the Court Gates by two Grooms and two Yeomen of the Almonry, who have Salaries of His Majesty for that Service.

Moreover the Court is an eminent *Pattern of Charity and Humility* to all that shall see the performance of that

that Ancient Custom by the King and the Queen on the Thursday before *Easter*, called *Maundy Thursday*, wherein the King in a Solemn manner doth wash the Feet, cloth and Feed as many poor old men as His Majesty is years old, bestowing on every one Cloth for a Gown, Linnen for a Shirt, Shooes, and Stockings, a Joul of Salmon, a Poll of Ling, 30 Red and 30 White Herrings, all in clean Wooden Dishes, 4 Six penny Loaves of Bread, and a Purse with a 20 s piece of Gold.

The Magnificent and abundant plenty of the Kings Tables hath caused amazement in Forreigners, when they have been informed that in the last Kings Reign before the troubles, there were daily in his Court 86 Tables well furnisht each Meal, whereof the Kings Table had 28 Dishes, the Queens 24; Four other Tables 16 Dishes each; Three other 10 Dishes each; Twelve other

ther had 7 Dishes each; Seventeen other Tables had each of them 5 Dishes; Three other had 4 each; Thirty two other Tables had each 3 Dishes, and Thirteen other had each 2 Dishes: In all about Five hundred Dishes each Meal, with Bread, Beer, Wine, and all other things necessary. All which was provided most by the several Purveyors, who by Commissions legally and regularly authorised, did receive those Provisions at a moderate price, such as had been formerly agreed upon in the several Counties of *England*; which price (by reason of the value of Money, much altered) was become low, yet a very inconsiderable burthen to the Kingdom in General, but thereby was greatly supported the Dignity Royal in the eyes of Strangers as well as Subjects. The English Nobility and Gentry, according to the Kings Example were incited to keep a
pro-

proportionable Hospitality in their several Country Mansions, the Husbandman encouraged to breed Cattel, all Tradesmen to a cheerful Industry, and there was then a free circulation of Moneys, Through the whole body of the Kingdom yearly was spent in the Kings house of gross Meat 1500 Oxen, 7000 sheep, 1200 Veals, 300 Porkers, 400 Sturks or young Beefs, 6800 Lambs, 300 Fitches of Bacon, and 26 Boars. Also 140 dozen of Geese, 250 dozen of Capons, 470 dozen of Hens, 750 dozen of Pullets, 1470 dozen of Chicken. For Bread 36400 Bushels of Wheat, and for Drink 600 Tun of Wine, and 1700 Tun of Beer. Moreover of Butter 46640 pounds, together with Fish and Fowl, Venison, Fruit, Spice, proportionable. This prodigious plenty caused Forreigners to put a higher value upon the King, and caused the Natives who were there freely welcome (for by order of the

Kings House, some of his Officers went daily to *Westminster-Hall* in Term time, between Eleven and Twelve a Clock, to invite Gentlemen to eat of the Kings *Acates*, and in Parliament to invite the Parliament men) to encrease their affection to the King, it being found as necessary for the King of *England* this way to endear the English, who ever delighted in Feasting; as for the Italian Princes by Sights and Shews to endear their Subjects, who as much delight therein.

CHAP. XIV.

of the Queen Consorts Court.

THE Queens Court, futable to the Consort of so great a King; is Splendid and Magnificent.

Her Majesty hath all Officers and a Houshold apart from the King; for the maintenance whereof there is settled 40000 *l. per annum*.

For the Ecclesiastique Government of her Court, there is first the *Grand Almoner*, *Father Howard*, Brother to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

He hath the superintendency over all the Ecclesiastiques belonging to the Queen.

Father Antonio Fernandez is Her Majesties Confessor.

Bishop Russel Almoner.

Father Patrick Almoner.

Father Manoel Pereira Alm.

The present State

Doctor *Thomas Godden* Treasurer
of the Chappel.

2 Other Preachers Portuguez.

6 English Fathers Benedictins.

11 Franciscan Friers.

Divers Persons belonging to the
Musick of the Chappel, to serve at
the Altars, Porters, &c.

For the Civil Government of her
Majesties Court, there is a Council
consisting of Persons of great worth
and dignity.

Lord Vicount *Cornbury* Lord
Chamberlain.

Lord *Holles* Steward of the Re-
venue.

Lord Vicount *Brounker* Chancel-
lour and Keeper of Her Majesties
Great Seal.

Sir *William Killebrew* Vice-
Chamberlain.

John Harvey Esquire, Treasurer
and Receiver General.

Ralph Montague Esquire, Ma-
ster of the Horse.

Sir

Sir Richard Belling Knight, Principal Secretary and Master of Requests.

Sir Francis Slingsby Surveyor Gen.
William Montague Esquire, Attorney-General.

Sir Robert Atkins Knight of the Bath Solicitor General.

Harrold Kinnesman Esquire, Auditor General.

Sir Fred. Hyde Knight, Sergeant at Law.

Richard Marriot Clerk of the Council and Register of the Court of Chancery, with divers more Officers of Her Majesties Revenue.

Gentlemen Usbers of the Privy-Chamber.

Sir Hugh Chomley Baronet.

George Porter Esquire.

Alexander Stanhope.

Francis Roper.

John Horn.

Cup-Bearers.

Sir Nicholas Slanning Knight of the Bath. The

The present State

Henry Guy Esquire.

Carvers

Gabriel de Sylviis Esquire.

Sir John Elwes Knight.

Sewers

Sir Charles Windham Knight.

John Griffith Esquire.

Five Gentlemen Ushers daily
waiters.

Six Grooms of the Privy-Cham-
ber.

Seven Gentlemen Ushers Quar-
ter waiters.

Apothecary, Chirurgeon.

Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber
attending at the Back-Stairs.

Four Pages of the Presence.

Officers belonging to the Robes.

A Surveyor, Proveditor, Clerk,
Yeoman, Groom, Page, Taylor, and
Brusher.

Twelve

Twelve Grooms of the Great Chamber.

One Porter of the Back-Stairs.

A Master of the Queens Barge, and 24 Watermen.

Groom of the Stole, Lady of the Robes and of the Privy-Purse, is the Countess of *Suffolk*.

Seven other Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, *viz.* Dutchess of *Buckingham*, Dutchess of *Richmond*, Countess of *Bath*, Countess of *Castlemain*, Countess of *Falmouth*, Lady *Marshal*, and Lady *Gerard*.

Four Maids of Honour.

Mrs. *Simona Carew*.

Mrs. *Catherine Bainton*.

Mrs. *Henrietta Maria Price*.

Mrs. *Winifrid Wells*.

These are to be all Gentlewomen unmarried, over whom is placed a Governess called the Mother of the Maids; who is the Lady *Sanderson*.

There

There are also 6 Chambriers or Dressers :

Lady Sereop, who is also Madam Nurse, Lady Killegrew, Lady Fraser, Mrs. de Sylvis, Mrs. Thornhil, and Lady Clinton.

A Laundress, a Semstress, a Scar-cher, a Necessary Woman.

These are all paid by Her Majesty, out of Her own Revenue.

There are besides divers Officers below Stairs and belonging to Her Majesties Table and Stable paid by the King, for which there is allowed Twenty thousand pounds more.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Queen Mothers Court.

THe highest Office in her Majesties Court is that of Lord Chamberlain and Steward of her Majesty

Majesties Revenue, enjoyed at present by *Henry Lord Germin*, Earl of *St. Albans*, whose Salary is and a Table of Dishes.

Monsieur Vantelet Vice-Chamberlain, whose salary is 200 l, per annum.

The third place is her Majesties Chancellour, enjoyed at present by *Sir J. Winter*, *Sir Henry Wood*, and *Sir Robert Long*; whose salary is and a Table of Dishes.

The next is the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, and Count of the Empire, Master of the Horse, whose salary is

Then her Majesties Secretary *Sir John Winter*.

The Treasurer, Receiver General of Her Majesties Revenues, *Sir Henry Wood*.

Sir Thomas Bond Comptroller of the Household, whose salary is.

Sir Thomas Ork and divers other Officers of the Robes.

Four Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, to each of which is

The present State

is 130 *l.* salary *per annum*, and Diet.

Two Cupbearers, two Carvers, two Sewers, two Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence Chamber, Salary to each 120 *l.* and diet all these at a table together.

Four Grooms of the Privy Chamber, salary 60 *l.* and diet.

Four Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters, salary 60 *l.* and diet.

Four Pages of the Presence.

Eight Grooms of the Great Chamber.

For Guarding Her Majesties Person, she hath first a Captain of her Guard, the Earl of *St. Albans*.

A Lieutenant, Monsieur de la Chapelle.

An Exempt of the Guards, Monsieur *Fremont*.

24 Gentlemen Soldiers in Black Velvet Cassocks and Golden embroidered Badges, marching or waiting about the person of her Majesty (when in sedan, or at Chapel

pel or Table, or Coach with two Horses) on foot with Halberds; and when in Coach and 6 Horses, on Horseback with Carabins; in all places within doors as without, covered.

For to take care of Her Majesties Health, There is one Physitian and one Apothecary.

For to wait on Her Majesty in her Bed-Chamber, There are first the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber; the chief whereof is,

The Dutchess Dowager of Richmond, Sister to the present Duke of Buckingham, who is Groom of the Stole.

And the Countess of Newport Lady of the Chamber.

Of the Privy Chamber there are 4 Ladies all English, Fee 150 l. each one; they are at present the Lady Price, the Lady Bond, &c.

Women

The present State

Women of the Bed-Chamber 8
or 9, partly French, and partly Eng-
lish.

In the Laundry, The Lady San-
derson is the Chief Laundress.

1 Seamstress.

1 Starcher.

In the Stable, The Chief *Querry*
or *Escuyer* is Sir Edward Wing-
field.

The many Officers in the Buttry,
Cellar, Pantry, Ewry, &c. shall be
for brevity passed over.

Her Majesty hath also 4 Coaches
with 6 Horses each, also 12 Foot-
men, a Barge with 12 men in Live-
ries: Moreover Pages of the Back
Stairs 4, &c.

In the Chappel.

There is first the Lord Almoner
Abbot Montague, 800 l. per annum.

Father

Father *Lambart* Confessor to
Her Majesty, a Frenchman, 300 *l.*

Father *Gough*, Priest of the Ora-
tory, Clerk of Her Majesties Pri-
vate Chappel, and Assistant to the
Confessor an Englishman, 200 *per*
annum.

A Lay Brother of the Oratory,

Besides these there is adjoyning
to the Chappel a Convent of Capu-
chins, wherein is a Father Guardi-
an, 7 other Priests and two Lay
Brothers all French, whose Office
is to perform the Office of the
Chappel daily, also to Preach on
Sundayes and Holy-dayes, and in
Lent three dayes every week; for
the maintenance of these Her Maje-
sty allows 500 *l. per annum*.

Her Majesties Revenue is for her
Joynture 30000 *l.* yearly, and of
His Majesty a Pension of 30000 *l.*
more out of the *Exchequer*.

Divers

Divers other Offices belonging to
Her Majesties Court, as Master of
Buck-Hounds, and Bows and Mu-
sick.

Master of the Queens Games.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Duke of York's Court.

STeward of the Household, now
Executed by Commissioners.

Treasurer of the Household and
Receiver of the Revenue, Sir *Alan*
Apsey, his Fee 400 Marks, or 266 l.
13 s. 4 d.

Comptroller, Sir *Henry de Vix*,
266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Secretary, *Matthew Wren* Esquire,
200 l.

Keeper of the Privy Purse, Mar-
quis *de Blanquesfort*, 200 l.

Master of the Robes and Groom
of the Bed-Chamber, *Edward Vil-
liers* Esquire, 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Six other Grooms of the
Bed-Chamber.

Richard Nicols
Robert Worden,
Henry Killegrew,
Roger Vaughan,
Henry Howard,
Mr. Thynn, now
Resident in
Swethland.

each 200 l.

Belonging to His Royal
Highness Chappel.

Almoner Doctor Henry Kille-
grew, 100 l.

Five Chaplains.

Dr. William Clark,
Dr. William Thomas,
Dr. Richard Watson, } each 50 l.
Mr. Turner,
Mr. Doughty,

Sacristan, 40 l.

Keeper of the Closet, 40 l.

Gentle-

310 **The present State**

Gentleman-usher, 80 l.

Nine Gentlemen Waiters, each
40 l.

Yeoman of the Robes, Mr. Lawrence du Puy, 60 l.

Brusher, 40 l.

Yeoman of the Wardrobe, Philip Kinnerfly, 100 l.

Two Barbers, each 80 l.

Four Pages of the Back-stairs,
each 80 l.

A Governour of the Pages,

Two Grooms of the Privy-Chamber,

Two Grooms of the Presence,

A Fire-maker in the Presence,

Two Physicians,

Three Chirurgeons,

Two Apothecaries,

A secretary of the Languages,
100 l.

A Gentleman Harbinger, 50 l.
besides Riding-Charges, 8 s. 4 d.
per diem.

Semstres

Semstrefs and Laundrefs to the
Body, Mrs *du Puy*, 250 l.

Laundrefs to the Table, Mrs. *Ka-
therine Atkinson*, 200 l.

Yeoman of the Wine Cellar, Mr.
Take, 70 l.

Yeoman of the Beer Cellar, Mr.
Pierce, 60 l.

Yeoman of the Poultry and Lar-
der, 60 l.

Yeoman of the Woodyard and
skullery, 50 l.

Of the Pantry and Ewry, 50 l.
Porter, 50 l.

Keeper of the Armory, 50 l.
Trumpeter, 30 l.

Necessary Woman, 40 l.

Chamber-Keeper to the Maids,
Bottleman,

Two Clerks to the Commissio-
ners,

Messenger to the Commissio-
ners, 71 l. 18 s. 4. d.

Door-Keeper to the Commissio-
ners, Clerk

The present State

Clerk of the Kitchen, 50 l.
 Master Cook, 40 l.
 Second Cook, 30 l.
 Three Turn-broaches, each 18

5 s.

Two Scowrsers, each 18 l. 5 s.,
 Pan-keeper,
 Porter of the Kitchen,
 Porter of the Back-stairs,
 Cole-Carrier,
 Porter at *Whitehall*,
 Gardiner,

*Officers of His Highness's
 Revenue.*

Attorney General, Sir *Edward
 Turner*, 40 l.

Soliciter General, Sir *Edward
 Thurland*, 40 l.

Soliciter, *Charles Porter Esquire*,
 40 l.

Auditor General, *Thomas Holder
 Esquire*, 180 l.

Assistant to the Auditor *Henry
 Thwaits*,

Mef.

of England.

313

Messenger to the Revenue, Mr.
Dutton, 71 l. 18 s. 4 d.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Sir William Turner.

Mr. David Bnd.

Seven Huntsmen of the Buck-
bounds.

Six Huntsmen of the Fox-
bounds.

Teacher of the setting-Dogs.

Dancing-Master.

Fencing-Master.

Master of the Barges.

Twenty four Watermen.

Pensioners.

Officers and Servants in his

Highnesses Stable,

Henry Fermin Esquire, Master of
the Horse, 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Three Escuyries, each 100 l.

Clerk of the stables, 60 l.

P

Sur-

The present State

Surveyor of the stable, 40 l.

Yeoman Rider, 80 l.

Governor of the Pages 78 l.

Six Pages, each 52 l.

Fourteen Foot-men, each 39 l.

Fifteen Grooms, each 32 l. 10 s.

Three Coachmen, each 78 l. for themselves, 3 Postillions, and 3 Helpers,

Besides Linnen, Stockings, and Liveries twice a year.

Two sumpter men, each 26 l.

Three Muleteers, each 26 l.

Porter of the stables, 32 l. 10 s.

*Officers and Servants belonging
to Her Royal Highness the
Duchess.*

Room of the stole, Countess of
Rochester, 400 l.

Lady of the Bed-Chamber,
Countess of Peterborough, 200 l.

Four Maids of Honour,

Mrs. Arabella Churchill, 200 l.

Mrs. Dorothy Howard, 200 l.

Mrs. Anne Ogle, 200 l.

Mrs. Mary Blythe, 200 l.

Mother of the Maids, Mrs. Lucy
Wife.

Four Dressers.

Mrs. Katherine Eliot, 200 l.

Mrs. Margaret Dawson, 150 l.

Mrs. Lelis Cranmer, 150 l.

Lady Apsey, 150 l.

Starcher, Mrs. Mary Roche, 120 l.

Semstress, Mrs. Ellen Green, 80 l.

Laundress, Mrs. Mary Coverd,
250 l.

Lace Mender,

Secretary to her Highness, Sir
Phil. Frend, 100 l.

Two Gentlemen ushers, each
80 l.

Six Gentlemen Waiters, where-
of one hath 100 l.

The present State

The other five each 40 l.

Four Pages of the Back-Stairs,
each 80 l.

Yeoman of the Mouth, 50 l.

Taylor, 90 l.

Shoomaker, 36 l. 10 s.

Master Cook, 40 l.

Necessary Woman, 40 l.

Eighteen Watermen, each 2 l.

Master of the Horse to the Dut-
chess, is Sir *Richard Powle*, 266 l.
13 s. 4 d.

Two Escuyries, each 100 l.

Four Pages, each 52 l.

Eight footmen, each 29 l.

Four Coachmen, each 78 l. for
themselves, Postillions, and Help-
ers.

Five Grooms, each 32 l. 10 s.

Two Chairmen, each 39 l.

Officers

One Coachman, Possillion, and
Halter.

*Officers and Servants to the
Duke of Cambridge.*

Governess, Lady Francis Vil-
liers, 400 l.

Under-Governess, Mrs. Mary
Kilbert, 150 l.

Wet Nurse, 80 l.

Dry Nurse, 80 l.

Tutor of the French Tongue,
Monsieur Lesne, 100 l.

Three Rockers, each 70 l.

Laundress to the Body, 60 l.

Semstress,

Laundress to the Table,

Page of the Back-stairs, 60 l.

Necessary Woman, 50 l.

Cook 38 l. 5 s.

Musitian, 31 l. 4 s.

Two Pages to the Duke of Cam-
bridge, each 52 l.

Four Footmen,

One Groom,

The present State

One Coachman, Postillion, and
Helper.

*Officers and Servants belonging
to the Lady Mary.*

Two Dressers,
Mrs. Anne Walsingham, 80*l*.
Mrs. Mary Langford, 86*l*.

Rocker, Mrs. Jane Leigh, 70*l*.
Semstress.

Laundress, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks,
90*l*.

Page of the Back-stairs, 60*l*.

Dancing-Master, 200*l*.

Singing-Master, 100*l*.

Ser.

One Groom.

Servants to the Lady Anne.

Dresser,
Three Rockers,
Semstrels,
Page of the Back-stairs,
Necessary Woman,

His Royal Highness upon all occasions when he goes abroad without the King, hath for his particular Guard a Gallant Troop of Horse, commanded by Monsieur de Blancfort.

P 4

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Three States of England, and first of the Clergy, and therein of their Dignity, Name, Degrees, &c.

ALL the subjects of *England* are divided into *Clergy* and *Laity*; The *Laity* sub-divided into *Nobility* and *Commonalty*. These are called *Ordines Regni*, or the *Three States*, and first of the *Clergy*.

*clergy
their
Dignity.*

As *Heaven* is more honourable than *Earth*, the *Soul* than the *Body*; so is the *Spiritual Function* more excellent than the *Civil*, and the *Sacerdotal Dignity* higher than the *Secular*: and therefore in *England* the *Clergy ceteris paribus*, hath ever had (according to the practice of all other *Civilized Nations* since the

the World began) the preference and precedence of the *Laity*, and hath in all times been reputed the First of the Three states,

The Clergy so called, because *Names* they are Gods *Klānes* or *Portion*: For although all Christians may be styled Gods Portion as well as Gods servants; yet amongst Christians those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common use to his Service, to be as it were his Domestick servants; are more peculiarly the Lords Portion; and therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*, Clerks.

As in the *State*, so in the *Church*, *Degrees* the Laws and Constitutions of *England* would not that there should be a *parity* and *equality* of all persons. *Quippe in Ecclesia nihil magis inaequale quam aequalitas*. And therefore in conformity to the first

P 5 Times

The present State

Bishop.

Times and Places of Establishment Christianity, so soon as the Christian Faith was by Authority received in England, one of the Clergy was in every City ordained a Bishop; who hath (to avoid Confusion, which usually springs from equality) a pre-eminence over the rest of the Clergy within certain Precincts.

Afterwards the Bishops being necessitated to meet about Publick Affairs of the Church, as *Consecrations*, *Consultations* for remedy of general disorders, for *Audiences Judicial*, when the actions of any Bishop should be called in question; or *Appeals* from Bishops, &c. It seemed requisite to our Ancestors (according to other Christian Churches (ever since the first *Nicene Council*) to have amongst a certain number of Bishops, one to be chiefest in Authority over the rest; from thence named *Archiepiscopus*, Arch or Chief Bishop.

Ar. hbi-
shop.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his burthen, as the number
of

of Christians waxed great, or the Diocels was large, there were ordained in the Primitive Times *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragan*, or *Subsidiary* Bishops. Accordingly in the English Church of a long time there have been such ordained by the name of Bishops *Suffragans* or *Titular* Bishops; who have the Name, Title, Stile, and Dignity of Bishops, and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the Arch-bishop of the Province; each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits as is limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Diocesan, whose Suffragan he is.

*Suffragan
Bishops*

Suffragan Bishops by an Act of Parliament of H 8. still in force are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocels of *Canterbury* must be at *Dover* only, for *Yerk* and *Nottingham* at *Hull*, for *London* at *Colchester*, for *Durham* at *Berwick*, for *Winchester* at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and the

the Isle of *Wight*; for *Lincoln* at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntingdon*; for *Norwich* at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury* at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton*, and *Marleborough*; for *Bath* and *Wells* at *Taunton*, for *Hereford* *Bridgenorth*, for *Ceventry* and *Lichfield*, *Sbrensbury*, for *Ely* at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter* at *St. Germans*; for *Carlisle* at *Perith*. These only to be the Sees of Bishops Suffragans, and no more Suffragans allowed, then so many to each Diocess, as above-mentioned: In Publick Assemblies they were to take place next after the temporal Peers of the Realm. In the absence of the Bishops, employed oft upon Embassies abroad, or residing at Court to advise the King, these did usually supply their places. A Suffragan Bishop is made, in case the Archbishop, or some other Bishop, for the better Government of his Diocess, desire the same; and in such case the Bishop is to present two able men for any one place afore-named,

named, whereof His Majesty chuseth one.

For a supply of able and fit Persons to assist Bishops, or to be made Bishops, it seemed good to Reverend Antiquity, that in every Diocess a certain number of the more prudent and pious Pastors should be placed in a *Collegiate* manner at every *Cathedral* or *Episcopal See*; where they might not only be ready to assist the Bishop in certain weighty Cases; but also fit themselves (by gaining experience and loosing by little and little their former familiarity with the inferiour Countrey Clergy) for Government and Authority in the Church.

Accordingly in every *Cathedral Church* in *England*, there are a certain number of *Prebendaries* or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latine *Decanus*, from *Deca*; because antiently set over ten Canons at the least: who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, the other being the *Archdeacon*, who (though a *Presbyter* *Arch-deacon*.)

The present State

byter himself) is so named for his Charge over the *Deacons*; who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

Next is the *Rural Dean*, who was antiently called *Archipresbyter*, and had the guidance and direction of the *Presbyters*.

In the last place are the Pastors of every Parish, who are called *Rectors*, unless the *Predial Tythes* be *impropriated*, and then they are called *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*.

In England are 2 *Archbishopsricks*, 24 *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present; 26 *Deans* of Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, 60 *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*, many *Rural Deans*: and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the care of more Churches than one.

These (if it be considered of what great Learning and Abilities they are; what great Authority and

Sway

sway they usually bear over the Laity, to incline, lead, and draw them; what great Priviledges and immunities they do or ought to enjoy, and how much means they possess) may well be reputed the first Member of the Three Estates of England.

It hath been provided, not without singular wisdom, that as the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general Laws; so likewise mens rarer incident Necessities and Utilities should be with special equity considered. Hence is it that so many Priviledges, Immunities, Exemptions, and Dispensations, have been to the Clergy of England granted in all times: Our Ancestors thinking it very reasonable that as Soldiers were wont by the Roman Emperours to be endowed with certain Priviledges for their warding and fighting to preserve the State from external Enemies, so the Clergy ought to have certain

Priviledges of the Clergy.

Im-

The present State

Immunities and Priviledges for their watching and spiritual warfare to preserve the State from internal Enemies, the World, the Flesh, and the Devil; *Ut servantur immunes Clerici, quo Castris suis sedulo commorantes, & vigiles excubias adentes summo cœli Imperatori illas populos representent, Legibus effectum est; ut quam plurimais Privilegia concessa sint tum ad eorum personas tum bona ac res spectantia.*

Of Priviledges, some belong to Archbishops, some to Bishops, as they are so, and some belong to them and to the inferiour Clergy, as they are Ecclesiastiques or Churchmen.

Arch-
Bishop.

Before the coming of the Saxons into England, the Christian Britains had 3 Archbishops, viz. of London, York and Caerleon an antient great City of South-Wales upon the River Uske (as afore-mentioned.) Afterward the Archiepiscopal See

of London was by the Saxons placed at Canterbury, for the sake of St. Austin the Monk, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen Saxons, and was there buried. The other of Caerleon was translated to St. Davids in Pembroke-shire, and afterward subjected wholly to the See of Canterbury, since which all England and Wales reckon but two Archbishops, Canterbury and York.

The Archbishop of Canterbury ^{Canter-} ^{bury.} anciently had Primacy as well over all Ireland as England, and the Irish Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for Ireland had no other Archbishop until the year 1152, and therefore in the time of the 2 first Norman Kings, it was declared that Canterbury was the Metropolitan Church of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Isles adjacent. He was therefore sometimes stiled a Patriarch (and Patriarcha was a Chief Bishop over several

ral Kingdoms or Provinces (as an Archbishop is over several Dioceses) and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes called, *Alterius Orbis Papa & Orbis Britannici Pontifex*; and matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical affairs, ran thus, *Anno Pontificatus Nostri primo secundo, &c.* He was *Legatus Natus*, that is a perpetual Legantine Power was annexed to that Archbishoprick near 1000 years ago; whereby no other Legat, Nuncio or Ambassadors from the Bishop of Rome, could here exercise any Legantine Power without special Licence from the King. He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops at the Popes right Foot. He was at home so highly honoured by the Kings of England, (that according to the Practice of Gods own People the Jews, where Aaron was next in Dignity to Moses, and according to the practice of most other Chri-

stian

States, where the next in
 Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign
 is usually the chiefest Person
 of the Clergy) he was accounted
 the second Person in the Kingdom,
 and named and ranked even before
 the *Princes of the Blood*. He en-
 joyed some special marks of Royalty,
 as to be Patron of a Bishoprick (as
 he was of Rochester:) to Coin Mo-
 nies, and to have the Wardships
 of all those who held Lands of him
Hominis (as it is called) al-
 though they held in *Capite* other
 Lands of the King; a Princely Pre-
 rogative, even against the Kings
 written Prerogative.

In an antient Charter granted by
 William the Conquerour to Lanfranc
 Archbishop of Canterbury, he is to
 hold his Lands with the same free-
 dom in *Dominico suo* (as the words
 are) as the King holdeth his in *Do-*
minico suo except only in 2 or 3
 Cases, and those of no great im-
 portance.

It

The present State

It is an Antient Priviledge of the See of *Canterbury*, that whereever any Mannors or Advowsons do belong unto that See, that place forthwith becomes exempt from the Ordinary, and is reputed a Peculiar, and of the Diocess of *Canterbury*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* by the favour of our King is judged fit to enjoy still divers considerable Pre-eminencies. He is *Primate* and *Metropolitan* over all *England*; and hath a super-eminency, and some Power even over the Archbishop of *York*; hath power to summon him to a National Synod, and *Archiepiscopus Eboracensis venire debet cum Episcopis suis ad nutum ejus, ut ejus Canonicis dispositionibus obediens existat.*

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is at this day *Primus par Regem*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family to precede not only all *Dukes*, but all the Great Officers of the Crown.

He

He is stiled by the King in his
 letters directed to him, *Dei Gratia*
Archiepisc. Cant. and writes himself
Divina Providentia, whereas other
 bishops write *Divina Permissione*,
 and he is said to be *enthroned*, when
 he is invested in the *Archbishop*
 To Crown the King, belongs to
 the King, and it hath been resolved,
 that wheresoever the Court shall
 happen to be, the King and Queen
 the *Speciales Domestici Parochiani*
Ar. Cant. and had anciently
 the *Holy Offerings* made at the *Altar*
 by the King and Queen, where-
 ever the Court should happen to
 be, if his Grace was there present.
 Also the Power of appointing the
Least Preachers, was thought by our
 Ancestors much more fit for a Pre-
 late or Spiritual Person to do (as in
 all other Christian Courts) then for
 any Lay Lord, as hath been used in
 England, since one *Cromwel* was by
 Hen. 8. made *Vicar General*, and
 placed above the *Archbishop of Can-*
terbury. The

The present State

The Bishop of London accounted his Provincial Dean; the Bishop of Winchester his Chancellor; and the Bishop of Rochester his Chaplain.

In writing and speaking to him given the Title of Grace (as it is to all Dukes) and Most Reverend Father in God.

He hath the Power of all *Præbends* of *Testaments*; and granting Letters of Administration; where the party dying had *Bona Notabilia*; that is five pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocess wherein he died; or ten pounds worth within the Diocess of London; or if the party dying be a Bishop, though he hath no Goods out of the Diocess where he died. Also to make Wills for all such as die intestate within his Province; and to administer their Goods to the Kindred or to Pious uses, according to his discretion; which most transcendent Trust and Power is so anciently in England belonging to Bishops, that the best Antiquary

cannot find the first Original there.

By Stat. 25 H. 8. he hath the *Authority* and *Power* to grant *Licences* and *Dispensations* in all Cases here-
fore sued for in the Court of *Rome*,
not repugnant to the Law of God
or the Kings Prerogative: As to al-
low a Clerk to hold a Benefice in
Commendam or *Trust*; to allow a
Son (contrary to the Canons) to
succeed his Father immediately in a
Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly
qualified to hold two Benefices with
Care of Souls; to abolish irregu-
larity gotten without a mans own de-
fault, as by defect of Body or
Birth, or by accidental killing of a
Man, &c. to abolish the guilt of
Simony; to allow a Beneficed Clerk
for some certain causes to be *Non-*
Resident for some time; to allow a
Layman to hold a Prebend, &c.
whilst by study he is preparing him-
self for the service of the Church;
to grant Dispensations to sick, to
old People, to Women with Child,

to

to eat flesh on days whereon it was forbidden; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other Persons. He hath the Power to grant *Literas Tutorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may prosecute the same without any molestation; to bestow one Dignity or Prebend in any Cathedral Church within his Province upon every Creation thereof of a new Bishop; who is also to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbishop, or to maintain him till it be effected.

By the Stat. *Primo Eliz.* it is provided that the Queen by the Advice of the Archbishop might ordain and publish such Rites and Ceremonies as may be for Gods glory, for edifying of the Church, and due reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to Consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done

done in the presence and with the assistance of two other Bishops (as every Bishop gives Ordination but with the assistance of Presbyters) to assign *Co-adjutors* to infirm Bishops; to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call Provincial Synods according to the Kings Writ alwayes directed to him; to be Moderator in the Synods or Convocations; to give his Suffrage there last of all; to visit the whole Province; to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualties*, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province; whereby all the Episcopal Rights of that Diocess belong to him, all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, as Visitation, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie 8 Chaplains, which is 2 more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature* for deciding

The present State

ciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his *Court of Arches*, his *Court of Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his *Court of Peculiars*; of all which shall be handled particularly and apart in the second part of *The Present State of England*.

These and other Prerogatives and Priviledges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained and added to the Chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

York.

The next Person in the Church of *England* is the Archbishop of *York*; who was antiently also of very high repute in this Nation, and had under his Province not only divers Bishopricks in the North of *England*, but all the Bishopricks of *Scotland* for a long time; until the year 1470, when Pope Sixtus the 4th created the Bishop of *St. Andrews* Archbishop and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*.

He

of England.

339

He was also *Legatus Natus* and had the Legantine Office and Authority annext to that Archbishoprick.

He hath still the place and precdence of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellour; hath the Title of *Grace* and *Most Reverend Father*; hath the Honour to *Crown the Queen*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He also is stiled *Metropolitan* of *England*, and hath under his Province the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of the *Isle of Man*.

Hath the Rights of a Count *Palatine* over a certain Territory near *York* erected by King *Rich. 2.* into a *County Palatine*. May qualifie also 8 *Chaplains*, and hath within his Province divers other Prerogatives and Priviledges which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Q 2

The

The present State

The next in place amongst the Clergy of *England* are the Bishops, so called from the Saxon word *Bis-ceop*, and that from the Greek *ἐπισκοπος* & *Speculator*, *Explorator* vel *Superintendens*, an Officer amongst the Heathen so called, *quia praeerat pani & victui quotidiano: Episcopus enim apud Christianos praest panem & victum spirituali.*

All the Bishops of *England* are Barons and Peers of the Realm, They are Barons by a threefold manner (which cannot be said of the Lay Lords) they are *Feodal* in regard of their Lands and Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks. They are *Barons by Writ*, being summoned by the Kings Writ to Parliament, and they are *created Barons by Patent*, which at their *Consecration* is always exhibited to the Archbishop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viscounts. In the Parliament have place in the *Upper House* in a double

capa-

capacity, not only as Barons, but as Bishops; for before they were Barons, they had in all times place in the Great Council of the Kingdome: and there ever placed on the Kings right hand, not only to give their Advice as the Judges do, but *ad tractandum, ordinandum, statuendum, definiendum*, &c. They have the Title of *Lords and Right Reverend Fathers*.

All Bishops in England have one or two transcendent Priviledges, which seem almost *Regal*; as, In their own Court; to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any *Colleague* or *Assessor*; which is not done in other of the Kings Courts: for the Bishops Courts (though held by the Kings Authority *Virtute Magistratus sui*) are not accounted to be properly the Kings Courts, and therefore the Bishops send forth Writs in their own Names, *Teste* the Bishop, and not in the Kings Name; as all the Kings Courts properly so called do
More.

The present State

Moreover Bishops have this other tranſcendent Priviledge, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their *Bishops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellours*, to their *Commiſſaries* or other Officers; which none of the Kings Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Priviledge above and beyond all Lay Lords, viz. That in whatſoever Chriſtian Princes Dominions they come, their Episcopall Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may, *quatenus Bishops* confer Orders, &c. whereas no Lay Baron, Vicount, Marquis, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged ſuch out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred thoſe Honours.

The Laws and Customs of England are ſo tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Perſon of Bishops our Spiritual Fathers, that none might without ſpecial Licence from the King firſt obtained, be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge.

Upon severe penalty by our Laws no man may raise reports, whereby *Scandal* may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials, where a Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may as well as any Lay Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one *Knight* at least be not returned of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Priviledge due to his Peerage.

In Criminal Trials for life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta* and Stat. 15 *Edw. 3.* are to be tried by their Peers, who are Barons, and none under; notwithstanding the late conceit of some Lawyers, that because Bishops may not be on the Criminal Trial of a Peer, therefore are not to be tried by Peers; for so neither may Bishops be tried by a Common Jury, because they may not be on the Trial of such men. Moreover, Noble-women may not be on the Trial of Peers, and yet
Q 4 they

they are to be tried by Peers of the Realm. And there is no *Legal* Precedent in *England* of a *Bishop* remaining a *Bishop*, that ever was tried for his life, but by Peers of the Realm. Antiently indeed *Bishops* were so exempted, as not at all to be tried by *Temporal* Judges, till after *deprivation* and *degradation*, and then being thereby rendred no Peers, but common Persons, they might be tried by Common Juries.

Since the Reformation, the English Protestant *Bishops* have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown (to the envy of Non-Conformists) and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England* for their manner of Trial for life. As for that Common Assertion, That no Lords of Parliament are to be tried by their Peers, but such as sit there *Ratione Nobilitatis*, and that all Lay Lords have place in Parliament for *that reason*; it is not only false but frivolous in the judgement of very many judi.

judicious men. And indeed how absurd and unreasonable must it needs be (let all men judge) that an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who is by all acknowledged to be *Primus Par Regni*, should be tried by a Common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meanest Lay Baron, though created but yesterday, may not be tried by any under Barons?

In Parliament Bishops as Barons may be present and vote at the Trial and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm, only before Sentence of Death or loss of member be pronounced, that they may have no hand in blood, no hand in destroying, but only in saving, they have by Canon Law the *Privilege* and *Injunction* to absent themselves, and by Common Law to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo Eliz. cap. 2. It is expressly declared that all Lords of Parliament (without any exception of Lords' Spiritual) should be tried in that particular by their Peers.

Q 5

The

The present State

The Bishops of *England* enjoy at this day many other Priviledges, as freedom from Arrests, Outlawries; Distress *per Equitaturam* or in a Journey; Liberty to hunt in any of the Kings Forrests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer going from or coming to the King upon his Order, to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Impost, &c.

The Persons of Bishops may not be seised upon Contempt (as the Persons of Lay Lords) but their Temporalities only may be seised.

Every Bishop may by Statute Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, viz. six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to the Word of a Bishop, that not only in the Trial of *Bastardy* the Bishops Certificate shall suffice, but also in Trial of *Heresie*, which toucheth a mans Life; upon the Bishops bare Certificate that any hath been convicted before him of Heresie, the Secular Power

Power puts him to death without any trial by his Peers.

The Persons of the Spiritual Governours of the Church of England, are of such high and tender respect in the eye of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the same respect from a Clergyman to his Bishop or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father; and therefore made the Offences of *Parricide* and *episcopicide* equal, viz. both Petty Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of London. England; the Bishop of London amongst all the Bishops hath the pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an antient record) *speciali quadam Dignitate ceteris antepone- dus quia Ecclesie Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis*. Being Bishop over the Imperial and Capital City of England, it is by a Statute of later times expressly provided that he should have the preference and precedence of all the Bishops of England.

The present State

Land; whereby he is become (as heretofore the *Lord Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem*) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the *Lord Abergavenny* is *Primus Baronum Laicorum*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal Colledge* is the *Bishop of Durham* within the Province of *York*, who hath been a *Count Palatine* 6 or 700 years; wherfore the Common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand a *naked Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

In the fifth place by vertue of the fore-mentioned Statute, is the *Bishop of Winchester*, reputed amiably *Earl of Southampton*, and so filed in the Statutes of the *Honorable Order of the Garter* by *Hen 8.* though soon after that Earldome was otherwise disposed of.

After

After these afore-named all the other Bishops take place according to the *Seniority* of their *Consecration*, unless any Bishop happen to be made Lord *Chancellour*, *Treasurer*, *Privy Seal*, or *Secretary of State*; which anciently was very usual, as reputed for their *Piety*, *Learning*, *Single life*, *Diligence*, &c. far more fit for the Advantage and Service of the King and Kingdome, than any Laymen; and in such case a Bishop being Lord *Chancellour*, had place next to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and above the Archbishop of *York*; and being *Secretary of State*, had place next to the Bishop of *Windshester*.

All the Bishops of *England* now living take place as they are ranked in this Catalogue :

Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* L. Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, consecrated Bishop of *London* 1660, and translated to *Canterbury* 1663. ¶ Dr.

The present State

Dr. *Richard Stern* Lord Archbishop of *York*, consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle* 1660, and translated to *York* 1664.

Dr. *Humphrey Henchman* Lord Bishop of *London*, consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury* 1660, and translated to *London* 1663.

Dr. *John Cosens* consecrated Bishop of *Durham* 1660.

Dr. *George Morley* consecrated Bishop of *Worcester* 1660, and translated to *Winchester* 1662.

Dr. *William Piers* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, consecrated 1632.

Dr. *Robert Skinner* consecrated Bishop of *Bristol* 1636, then translated to *Oxford* 1640, and lastly to *Worcester* 1663.

Dr. *Henry King* Lord Bishop of *Chichester*, consecrated 1641.

Dr. *William Lucy* Lord Bishop of *St. Davids*, consecrated 1660.

Dr. *Benjamin Laney* Lord Bishop of *Ely*, consecrated 1660 Bishop of *Peterborough*, thence translated to *Lincoln* 1663, lastly to *Ely* 1667.

Dr.

Dr. *Gilbert Ironside* Bishop of *Bristol*, consecrated 1660.

Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, consecrated 1660 Bishop of *Norwich*, he is also Abbot of *St. Bennet de Hulmo*, the sole Abbot now remaining in *England*.

Dr. *William Nicolson*, consecrated Bishop of *Glocester* 1660.

Dr. *John Hacket*, consecrated Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield* 1661.

Dr. *Seth Ward*, consecrated Bishop of *Exeter* 1661, translated to *Salisbury* 1667.

Dr. *Herbert Crofts*, consecrated Bishop of *Hereford* 1661.

Dr. *Henshaw*, consecrated Bishop of *Peterborough* 1663.

Dr. *Rainbow*, consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle* 1664.

Dr. *Blanford*, consecrated Bishop of *Oxford* 1665.

Dr. *Dolben* Bishop of *Rochester*, consecrated 1666.

Dr. *Davis* Bishop of *Landaff*, consecrated 1667.

Dr.

The present State

Dr. *Fuller*, consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln* 1667.

Dr. *Glemham*, consecrated Bishop of *St. Asaph* 1667.

Dr. *Morgan*, consecrated Bishop of *Bangor* 1667.

Dr. *Sparrow*, consecrated Bishop of *Exeter* 1667.

Dr. *Wilkins*, consecrated Bishop of *Chester* 1668.

These are all Barons and Peers of the Realm, these have place in the *Upper House of Parliament*, and in the *Upper House of Convocation*, and these are the *Lords Spiritual*; next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Priviledges.

All *Suffragan Bishops*, all *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*, have Priviledges, some by themselves, others by proxy or by representative; to sit and vote

in

in the Lower House of Convocation.

No Subsidies or other Tax to the King may legally be laid upon them, without their own consent first had in Convocation.

The Clergy (as appears by the words of the *Writ*, as also by *Modus Tenendi Parliam.* and by 21 *Rich. 2. cap. 12.*) hath per *Procuratores Cleri*, Place and Suffrage in the *Lower House* of Parliament, as was antiently practised in *England*, and of later years in *Ireland*, (though now not used in either) and as the Bishops still have and use in the *Higher House* of Parliament.

No Clergyman may be compelled to undergo any *Personal Functions* or *Services* of the *Commonwealth*, or to serve in *War*. If any man by reason of his Land, be subject to be elected to any *Temporal Office*, if he takes Orders he is free, and there is a *Writ* purposely to free him.

All

The present State

All Clergymen are free from the Kings *Purveyors*, the Kings *Carriages*, the Kings *Posts*, &c. for which they may demand a *Protection* from the King *cum clausula munitiva*.

If a Clergyman acknowledge a *Statute*, his *Body* shall not be taken by vertue of any *Process* thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus sit*, &c.

Clergymen are not obliged to appear at *Sherives Tourns*, or *Views of Frank Pledge*, there to take their *Oath of Allegiance*, the *Antient Laws* presuming, that those, whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People *Loyalty* and *Allegiance* to their King, could not themselves want *Loyalty*.

By *Magna Charta* no Clergyman is to be *fined* or *amerced* according to his *spiritual* means, but according to his *temporal* estate, and according to the *Crimes* committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are discharged by the Common Law of England from Tolls and Customs (*non exercent Marchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Paviage; for which they have the Kings Writ to discharge them.

The Glebe Lands and Spiritual Revenues of Clergymen being held *in pura & perpetua Eleemosyna* (i.e.) in Frankalmoine, are exempted from arraying and mustering of Men or Horses for the VVar, as appears in a Statute still in force, viz. 8 Hen. 4. Num. 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword or any Armes (their Coat alone being their defence) cannot serve in Person in War. They serve their Countrey otherwise, and for that Service have alwayes been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the Kings Protection.

The

The present State

The Clergy paying to the King *First years profits* of all Spiritual Benefices, called *First Fruits*, and yearly the *Tenth* of all the said Benefices, are with great reason thought fit to be *exempted* from all other *Taxes*; though to give the *Eaity* good example, they often lay Subsidies, or other Great Taxes upon themselves.

It was an Antient Maxime in England, *Nullius pro decimis debet onerari de aliqua reparatione Pontis seu aliquibus oneribus temporalibus.*

These and other Immunities of the Clergy the Great *Aquinas* thought agreeable to Natural Equity of the Law of Nature, thence it was that King *Pharaoh* 47 *Gen.* when all the Lands of his Subjects were mortgaged to him for Bread, yet spared the Lands of the Priests. So *Ezra* 7. 24. and so in our Antient Laws we find, *De Danigeldo libera & quita erat omnis Ecclesia in Anglia & etiam omnis Terra qua in proprio Dominio Ecclesia erat ubicun-*
que

que jacebat, nihil prorsus in tali red-
ditiōe persolvens; and the reason
thereof is added, *Quia magis in Ec-
clesia confidebat Orationibus quam in
Armorum defensionibus.*

Many more Priviledges, Immuni-
ties, Liberties, and Franchises there
are rightly belonging to the Clergy
of England, so many, that to set
down all, saith Sir *Edward Cook* up-
on *Magna Charta*, would take up a
whole Book.

The Priviledges of the Clergy and
Franchises of the Church, were
(with the Liberties of the People)
granted, confirmed, and sealed by
the King in full Parliament, *Anno*
1253, in such a solemn manner, as
no Story can parallel it: The King
stood up with his Hand upon his
Breast, all the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal stood with burning Ta-
pers in their hands; the Archbishop
pronounced as followeth, *By the
Authority of God Omnipotent, of the
Son, and of the Holy Ghost, &c. We ex-
communicate, anathematize, and*
seque-

359 The present State

sequester from Our Holy Mother the Church, all those who henceforth knowingly and maliciously deprive and spoil Churches of their right, and all those that shall by any art or wit rashly violate, diminish, or alter secretly or openly, in Deed, Word, or Counsel, those Ecclesiastical Liberties, &c. granted by Our Lord the King, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, &c. For everlasting memory whereof we have hereunto put Our Seals. After which all throwing down their Tapers extinguish and smoaking they all said, So let all that shall go against this Curse, be extinct and stink in Hell.

Since which all Kings of England at their Coronations have by Solemn Oaths promised to preserve the same, and they have been confirmed by above 30 Successive Parliaments, commanded to be read once a year in Churches: and if any Act should be made to the contrary, it is to be held for null and void, by the Statute of 4 Edw. 3.

Antiently men were very tender and fearful to do any thing that might make them incur the said dreadful censure : but of later times, especially since our Reformation, many men pretending to more Christianity, and to more knowledge, have made little conscience of infringing and violating any Rights, Priviledges, or Franchises of the Church or Churchmen; whil'st the Liberties of the People (though very little violated) have been exacted, even to Sedition and Rebellion.

To the end that men of the best *Revenues of the Clergy.* rank and abilities should in all times be encouraged to embrace the most painful and severe Profession of a Clergy-man, and that the People should the more willingly be guided and conducted by them. Our most Christian Ancestors, according to the Pattern of Gods antient People the Jews, and of all other Christian Common-wealths, judged it expedient

dient to allot large Revenues and a most plentiful maintenance to the English Clergy; having observed with *Solomon* that a Wise man for his poverty is too oft contemned and despised, and that there is nothing more contemptible and ridiculous than a poor Clergy-man.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demefne. The second sole Monarch amongst the Saxon Kings *Ethelwolphus*, by the advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church both the Tythe of all Goods, and the Tenth part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all Secular Service, Taxations, or Impositions whatsoever; the Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends,

Qui augere voluerit nostram donationem (as many Pious Kings and Nobles since have done) augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero mutare vel minuire presumpserit, noscat se ad tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.

Beside

Besides the Tenth of Lands and the Husbandmans profits, Merchants also and Shop-keepers paid to their Spiritual Pastors the Tenth of their Gain, Servants in divers Places the Tenth of their Wages, (as Soldiers in the Kings Armies do now a part of their Pay) and in some places *Ale-sellers* the Tenth Flagon. Also Handicrafts-men and Day-Labourers paid the Tenth of their Wages upon their Oaths, if required.

Per Assisas Forestæ and other Records, it doth appear, that Tithes have been paid even of Venison in divers parts of *England*, men making conscience in those days, as amongst the antient Jews, to pay Tithes of all they possessed.

Besides all those, in some places were paid to the Pastor, Obventions, Oblations, Pensions, Mortuaries, &c. so that the English Clergy were the best provided for of any Clergy in the whole World, except only the Nation of the Jews, amongst

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whom

The present State

whom the Tribe of *Levi* being not the 40th part of the 12 Tribes, as appears in the Book of *Numbers*, yet had as Mr. *Selden* confesseth, and that by Gods own appointment, three times the Annual Revenue of the greatest of the 12 Tribes: inso-much that the poorest Priest in the 24 Courses might be reputed a wealthy person.

And as amongst the *Jews* the 24 Chief Priests, for the better maintenance of their Authority and Dignity, had means far exceeding those of the Inferior Clergy, and the High Priest had a maintenance as far exceeding any of the said 24 Priests. So in *England* the Bishops by the great Piety and Bounty of several English Kings, had in Lands and Revenues Temporal and Spiritual, a Maintenance far more ample than those of the Inferior Clergy, and the 2 Archbishops more ample than the Bishops.

William the Conqueror at his coming into *England*, found the Bi-

Bishopricks then in being so richly endowed with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of 13 Knights Fees at the least.

Besides, there belonged to Bishops several Perquisites and Duties for the Visitations of their Diocesses, for Ordinations, Institutions, *Census Cathedralicus subsidium Charitativum*, which upon reasonable Causes they might require of the Clergy under them; also other Duties, called, *Decimarum quarta, Mortuorum & Oblationum pensitatio, Jus Hospitii, Processio, Litania, Viatici vel Commeatus collatio*; which upon a Journey to Rome they might demand. Tenth and first Fruits were antiently paid (as is believed) to the several Diocesans, and was continued to the Bishop of Norwich till Hen. 8. deprived him thereof, and deprived the Pope of all the rest. Moreover all Cathedral Churches were by divers Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands for the

plentiful maintenance of a Dean and a certain number of Prebends; insomuch that together with the Lands given to Monasteries, a third part of the Lands of *England* belonged to the Church and Churchmen; whereby did accrue much benefit to this Nation, great Hospitality was kept, many Hospitals, Colleges, Churches, Bridges built, and other Publick, Pious, and Charitable Works. All Leases held of them by the Laity, were not only much more easie than other Tenures, but so unquestionable, that there was little work for the Lawyers; so much peaceableness, that 140 sworn Attourneys were thought sufficient to serve the whole Kingdom.

At present the Revenues of the English Clergy are generally very small and insufficient, above a third part of the best Benefices of *England* being antiently by the Popes Grant appropriated to Monasteries, towards their maintenance, were upon

upon the dissolution of Monasteries made Lay-Fees; besides what hath been taken by secret and indirect means, thorow corrupt Compositions and Compacts and Customs in many other Parishes; also many large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tithes, as Lands belonging to the Cistercian Monks, to the Knights Templars and Hospitallers. Those Benefices that are free from these things, yet (besides First Fruits and Tenths to the King, and Procurations to the Bishop) are taxed towards the Charges of their respective Parishes, and towards the publick Charges of the Nation above and beyond the proportion of the Laity.

The Bishopricks of *England* have been also since the latter end of *H. 8.* to the coming in of King *James*, most miserably robbed and spoiled of the greatest part of their Lands and Revenues; so that at this day a mean Gentleman of 200 *l.* Land yearly, will not change his Worldly

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estate and condition with divers Bishops: An Attourney, a Shop-keeper, a common Artisan, will hardly change theirs with ordinary Pastors of the Church.

Some few Bishopricks do yet retain a competency, amongst which the Bishoprick of *Durham* is accounted one of the Chief, the yearly Revenues whereof before the late troubles were above 6000 *l.* of which by the late Act for abolishing Tenures in *Capite*, was lost above 2000 *l.* yearly. Out of it an yearly Pension of 880 *l.* is paid to the *Crown* ever since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who promised in lieu thereof so much in *Impropriations*; which was never performed. Above 340 *l.* yearly paid to several Officers of the County Palatine of *Durham*. The Assises and Sessions duly kept in the Bishops House, at the sole Charges of the Bishop. The several expences for keeping in repair certain Banks of Rivers in that Bishoprick, and of several Houses

Houses belonging to the Bishoprick. Moreover the yearly Tenths, the Publick Taxes; the Charges of going to, and waiting at Parliament, being deducted, there will remain *communibus annis* to the Bishop to keep Hospitality (which must be great) and to provide for those of his Family, but about 1500 £. yearly. The like might be said of some other Principal Bishopricks.

The great diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, and the little care of augmenting or defending the Patrimony of the Church, is the great reproach and shame of the English Reformation, and will one day prove the ruine of Church and State.

Judicious Mr. *Hooker* (who in the Preface of his Works foretold our late troubles 40 years before they came to pass) observing in his time how the Church was every day robbed of her Dues, and that it was then an Opinion rise, [*That to give to the Church smelt of Judaisme and*

The present State

Popery, and to take from the Church what our Ancestors had given, was Reformation I declared, that what *Moses* saith in the 90th Psalm, was likely to be verified of Religion and Gods Service amongst us. The time thereof may be *Threescore* years and ten, if it continue till *Fourscore*, it will be but small joy to those that shall then behold the Condition of the *English Church*; nor the best read Historian can produce one example of a happy State, where the Clergy hath been exposed to the peoples Contempt; which must needs happen where their *Benefices* their *Maintenance* is scandalous and their *Persons* despicable.

It is the last Trick, saith *St. Gregory*, that the Devil hath in the World, when he cannot bring the *word* and *Sacraments* in disgrace by *Errors* and *Hereses*, he invented this Project to bring the Clergy into contempt and low esteem, as it is now in *England*; where they are accounted by many as the *dross* and

refuse of the Nation. Men think it
 a stain to their blood, to place their
 Sons in that Function, and Women
 ashamed to marry with any of
 them; whereas antiently in *Eng-*
land (as among the Jews, the Tribe
 of *Levi* was counted Noble above
 all other Tribes, except that of the
 Royal Tribe of *Judah*) the Function
 of the Clergy was of so high ac-
 count and esteem, that not only the
 best Gentry and Nobility, but di-
 vers of the *Sons* and *Brothers* of di-
 vers of our English Kings since the
 Conquest and before, disdained
 not to enter into *Holy Orders*, and
 to be Clergymen, as at this day is
 practised in most other Monarchies
 of Christendome. *Ethelmwelf* Son
 and Successor to *Egbert*, first sole
 King of *England*, was in Holy
 Orders, and Bishop of *Winchester*
 at his Fathers death. *Odo* Bishop of
Bayeux in *Normandy*, was Brother
 to *William* the Conquerour. *Henry*
de Blois Brother to King *Stephen*
 was Bishop of *Winchester*. *Geofry*
I lan-

The present State

Plantagenet Son to *Henry 2* was Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Henry de Beaufort* Brother to *Henry the 4th*, was Bishop also of *Winchester*. And of later Times that most prudent *Henry 7* had designed his second Son to be a Clergyman, to omit many others of Noble Blood. Which Policy is still observed even amongst the few Families of the Romish Religion in *England*, wherein are to be found at this day some Brothers or Sons of *Dukes*, *Marquisses*, *Earls*, and *Barons* in Holy Orders, and all the rest of the Stock of *Baronets*, *Knights*, or *Gentry*; and for this cause find respect not only amongst those of their own Opinions; but even of the more sober, moderate, and best civilized Protestants. Whilst this Policy lasted in *England*, the Clergy were judged the fittest Persons to execute most of the Chief Offices and Places of the Kingdom (according to the Divine Policy amongst Gods peculiar People, where the Priests and

and Levites were the Principal Officers and Judges in every Court; to whom the People were to be obedient on pain of death) and the Laity did with much reverence and respect submit to them. And as then, *Os Sacerdotis, Oraculum erat plebis* (according to that of *Malachi 2. 7.*) So *Os Episcopi Oraculum erat Regis & Regni & Rex amplectabatur universum Clerum lata fronte & ex eo semper sibi eligebat primos a Consiliis, primos ad officia Regni obeunda. Primi igitur sedebant in omni Regni Comitibus & Tribunalibus Episcopi, in Regali quidem Palatio cum Regni Magnatibus, in Comitatu una cum Comite, in Tarno cum Vicecomite, & in Hundredo cum Domino Hundredi, sic ut in promovenda Justitia usquequaque gladius gladium adjuvaret & nihil inconsulto Sacerdote vel Episcopo ageretur.* And because the Weal of the Kingdom and the Service of the King depended so much upon them, and their presence for that end so

ost required at *London*, it was judged expedient that every Bishoprick should have a Palace or House belonging to it in or about *London*; and it is known at this day where stood the Houses of every one, except that of *St. Asaph*, which also might probably have had one, but more obscure than some other; that Bishoprick having been, as still, very mean.

Great was the *Authority* of the *Clergy* in those dayes, and their *Memory* should be *precious* in these dayes, if we consider that they were the Authors of so great benefits and advantages to this Kingdom, that there are few things of any importance for promoting of the welfare of this Church and State, wherein the Bishops and Prelates, under God, have not been the *Principal Instruments*. The Excellent Laws made by King *Ina*, King *Athelstan*, King *Edmund*, and *St. Edward*, from whom we have our Common Laws, and our Privileges

ledges mentioned in *Magna Charta*, were all made by the persuasions and advice of *Bishops* and *Archbishops* named in our Histories. The Union of the Two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* (whereby a long and bloody War was ended) was by the most wise Advice and Counsel of *Bishop Morton*, then a Privy Counsellour. The Union of *England* and *Scotland*, that inexpressible advantage to both Nations, was brought to pass by the long foresight of Reverend *Bishop Fox* a Privy Counsellour, in advising *Henry* the 7th to match his Eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his Younger to *France*. Most of the Great Publick Works now remaining in *England*, acknowledge their antient and present being either to the sole Cost and Charges, or to the liberal Contributions, or at least to the powerful persuasions of Bishops; as most of the best endowed Colledges in both our Universities, very many Hospitals, Churches, Palaces, Castles,

les, have been founded and built by Bishops; even that famous chargeable and difficult Structure of *London-Bridge* stands obliged to the liberal Contributions of an Archbishop; and it was a Bishop of *London*, at whose earnest request *William the Conquerour* granted to the City of *London* so large Privileges, that in a grateful remembrance thereof, the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* to this day, upon some solemn days of their resort to *St. Pauls Church*, do go in *Procession* to the *Grave stone* where that Bishop lies interred.

But above all, The Converting *England* to the Christian Religion, the Reforming that Religion when corrupted, and since that, the maintenance of the Doctrine thereof against all Romish Writers, and of the Discipline thereof (none of the least good Offices) against all the Practices and Power of the Puritan and Presbyterian Factions, and all those other Sectaries lineally

ally descended from them; all this and more is owing (if not so'ely, yet principally) to Bishops and Prelates: by the late want of whom to sit at the Stern, how soon was this goodly Vessel split upon the Rocks of Anarchy and Confusion.

Even since the late Restauration of Bishops, to set down the many considerable publick Benefits flowing from them and other Dignified Clergy, would tire the Reader.

What sums of Money have been by them expended in repairing Cathedral Churches, Episcopal Houses, in founding and building Hospitals, in Charity to poor Widows of Clergymen utterly ruined by the late Rebels, for redeeming of poor Christian Slaves at *Algier*, what publick and private Sums for supplying the Kings Necessities at his Restauration, what Expences in Hospitality, &c. above and beyond the Charity and Bounty of others who have ten times their Wealth and Riches. As

The present State

As they have then been beneficial to this Kingdom above and beyond other ranks of men, so they have had the highest respect, reverence, and esteem.

In all Ages amongst all Nations, amongst *Turks*, as well as *Jews* and *Christians*, it was judged fit that the Principal *Domestique Servants* of the King of Heaven and Earth either should be of the *Chiefest* and *Noblest* upon Earth, or at least should be so esteemed.

Such *Reverence* our Ancestors bare to that Function, that (as *Setden* observes) to fall down and *kiss the feet*, was a Ceremony usual towards other Bishops and Principal Prelates besides the Bishop of *Rome*. Divers of our Saxon and Norman Kings and Nobles so respected them, that they constrained them in *Publick Grants* yet to be seen, to *sign* before the highest of the *Lay Nobles*, and sometimes before the Kings own Sons and Brothers, and to rank them before, &c.

In

In the year 1200 three Kings, *Wc. of England, Scotland, and of South-Wales*, to express their pious and courteous respect to *Hugh Bishop of Lincoln*, disdained not with their own *Royal Shoulders* to bear his dead Corps to the Grave.

And yet it hath been observed even by *Strangers*, that the Iniquity of the present times in England is such, that the *English Orthodox Clergy* are not only hated by the *Romanists* on the one side, and malign'd by the *Presbyterian* on the other side (as the *English Liturgy* hath also been for a long time by both of them (a sure evidence of the excellency thereof) and as our *Saviour* was crucified between two Thieves) but also that of all the *Christian Clergy of Europe* (whether *Romish, Lutheran, or Calvinian*) none are so little respected, beloved, obeyed, or rewarded, as the present Pious Learned Loyal Orthodox Clergy of England, even

even by those who have always
professed themselves of that Com-
munion.

*O Deus in qua tempora reseruas
nos!*

Here followeth a Catalogue of the
present Deans in the Provin-
ces both of Canterbury and
York.

In the Province of Canterbury.

Dr. Turner Dean of Canterbury.

Dr. Sancroft Dean of Pauls.

Dr. Dolben Bishop of Rochester and
Dean of Westminster.

Dr. Clark Dean of Winchester.

Dr. Wilford Dean of Ely.

Dr. Creyton Dean of Bath and Wells.

Dr. Williams Bishop of Ossory and
Dean Commendatory of Bangor.

Dr. Fell Dean of Christ-Church.

Dr. Hardy Dean of Rochester.

Dr.

Dr. Gulson Dean of *Chichester*.
 Dr. Thomas Dean of *Worcester*.
 Dr. Bredjak Dean of *Salisbury*.
 Dr. Honynwood Dean of *Lincoln*.
 Dr. Lloyd Dean of *St. Asaph*.
 Dr. Cary Dean of *Exeter*.
 Dr. Dupont Dean of *Peterborough*.
 Dr. Crofts Dean of *Norwich*.
 Dr. Toogood Dean of *Bristol*.
 Dr. Hodges Dean of *Hereford*.
 Dr. Brough Dean of *Glocester*.
 Dr. Wood Dean of *Litchfield*.

In the Province of *York*.

Dr. Hitch Dean of *York*.
 Dr. Sudbury Dean of *Durham*.
 Dr. Carlton Dean of *Carlisle*.
 Dr. Bridgeman Dean of *Chester*.

Note, That in the Cathedral Churches of *St. Davids* and of *Landaff* there never hath been any Dean, but the Bishop in either is Head of the Chapter, and in the Bishops absence the Chanter at *St.*

Da-

Dauids and at Landaff the Archdeacon.

Note also, That there are some Deans in England without any Jurisdiction, only for Honour so called; as the Dean of the Chapter Royal, and Dean of the Chapter of St. George at Windsor.

Moreover, some Deans there are without any Chapter, yet enjoying certain jurisdictions, as the Dean of Croyden, the Dean of Barchin, the Dean of Beeking, &c.

CHAP. XVIII.

*the Second State, or Nobility
of England, and therein of
their Degrees, Priviledges,
State, Revenues, &c.*

Nobiles quasi viri nobiles, or. Name.
Notabiles. In all Christian
Monarchies, men that have been No-
table for *Courage, Wisdom, Wealth,*
have been judged fit and wor-
thy to enjoy certain *Priviledges, Ti-
tles, Dignities, Honours, &c.* above
the Common people, to be placed *use.*
in a higher Orbe, and to be as a
Screen between the King and the
inferiour Subjects, to defend the one
from Insolencies, and the other from
Tyranny; to interpose by their
Counsel, Courage, and Grandeur,
where common persons dare not,
ought not to be so hardy; to sup-
port the King and defend the King-
dom

382 The present State

dom with their lives and fortunes

The Nobility of *England* is called the *Peerage of England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*; that is *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu impar*

Degrees.

The Degrees of the English Nobility are onely five, viz. *Duke*, *Marquis*, *Earl*, *Vicom*, and *Baron*. These are all Peers, but the four first are for *State*, *Priviledge* and *Precedence*, above and before those who are *Barons* onely.

Duke.

A Duke in Latine *Dux*, a *duendo* Noblemen being antiently either *Generals* and *Leaders* of Armies in time of War, or *Wardens* of *Marches* and *Governours* of *Provinces* in time of Peace; afterwards made so for term of Life, then held by *Lands* and *Fees*, at length made *Hereditary* and *Titular*.

The first Duke since the Conquerour was *Edward the Black Prince*, created so by *Edw. 3.* in the 11th year of his Reign. A Duke is at this day

created by Patent, Cincture of
Sword, Imposition of a Cap and Co-
ronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge
of Gold put into his hand.

Marchio a *Marquis*, was first so *Marquis*
called from the Government of
Marches and Frontier Countreys.
The first that was so created was
Robert Vere Earl of Oxford, made
Marquis of Dublin in Octavo of Ri-
chard 2.

A Marquis is created by a Cin-
ture of a Sword, Imposition of a
Cap of Honour, with a Coronet and
delivery of a Charter or Patent.

Earls anciently called *Comites*, Earl.
because they were wont *Comitari*
Regem, to wait upon the King for
Counsel and Advice. The Saxons
called them *Ealdormen*, the Danes
Eorlas and the English Earls. They
had anciently for the support of their
State the third penny out of the She-
riff's Court issuing out of all *Pleas* of
that *Shire* whereof they had their
Title,

The present State

Title, but now it is otherwise.
An Earl is created by the Circumstances of a Sword, a Mantle of State put upon him by the King himself, a Cap and a Coronet put upon his head, and a Charter in his hand.

All Earls and Vicounts are stiled by the King *Consanguinei nostri*, Our Cosins, and they antiently did and still may use the style of *Nos*.

All the Earls of England are local, or denominated from some Shire Town, or place, except Two, whereof one is personal, as the Earl Marshal of England, who is not onely honorary as all the rest, but also officary. The other is nominal, viz. Earl Rivers, who takes his denomination from an illustrious Family as the rest do from some noted place.

Vicount.

Viccomes *quasi Vice Comitibus gubernaturus Comitatem*. This Title was first given say some by Hen. 6. in the 18th year of his Reigne to John Beaumont, though it may be found that 5 H. 5. Sir Robert Brent was by

by that King created a Vicount.

A Vicount is so made by *Patent*.

In the Laws of the Longobards Baron.

and of the Normans this word Ba-

ron was used for *Vir*, as at this day

Baron or Varon in the Spanish

Tongue is used for the same; so that

a Baron is *Vir* $\kappa\alpha\tau'$ $\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\chi\eta\nu$, *Vir No-*

tabilis & Principalis; so the Chief

Burgesses of London anciently, and

still those of the Cinque Ports are

called Barons.

Anciently those Barons only were

accounted Peers of the Realm that

held of the King *per integram Baro-*

niam, which consisted of 13 Knights

Fees, and one third part (each

Knights Fee being 20*l*.) which

make in all 400 Marks, and whoever

had so much, was wont to be sum-

moned to Parliament. Now to hold

per Baroniam, is to hold *per hære-*

ditatem Baronis, whether greater or

less.

Barons in the beginning of the

Reign of *H. 3.* were not of so much

S

repute

repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great Rebellion against him was suppressed) called by Writ unto Parliament onely such great men as had continued Loyal; which the succeeding Kings observing, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the Kings special Writ, and the others lost their Peerage.

The Earls Palatines and Earls Marches of England had anciently also their Barons under them; as in *Cheshire* there are yet such Barons: but as no Bishops but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (for the Bishop of *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby* is no Peer) so no Barons, but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Caput Baronie is some Castle or Chief Seat of a Nobleman, which is not to be divided amongst Daughters (if there be no Son) must descend to the Eldest Daughter,

Caeteris

ceteris filiabus aliunde satisfactis.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the purchaser that is ignoble to be noble, although the charge of such Tenure doth lie upon him in respect of the Service of the Realm; no more than Land by Villain-Service, doth make the Purchaser that is a Freeman a Villain, though he shall thereby be bound to his Villain-Service due for those Lands.

Barons are sometimes made by *Writ*, being thereby called to sit in the Higher House of *Parliament*, but most usually by *Patent*.

All the fore-mentioned Degrees have the Title of *Lord* from the *Saxon* word *Laforð*, *Dominus*.

All the Lords of England both *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, are *Feudatories* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an *Oath of Fealty*, and do *Homage* to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

The present State

All Honours in *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Law of *England* prohibiteth all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour, or Dignity of the Gift of any *Foreign Prince*, King or Emperour. *Est enim jus Majestatis & inter Insignia summa potestatis.*

None of these *Honours* bestowed by the King on a *Family* can be lost, but by want of Issue, or else by some heinous Crime; and then that *Family* cannot be restored to their *Blood* but by *Parliament*.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns, to signifie two Duties. Their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a *Sword ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli.*

The several Degrees of the English Nobility are differenced and distinguished one from another by their Titles and Ensigns of Honour.

A Duke hath the Title of *Grace*, and being written unto, may be stiled, *Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince*. A Marquis, *Most Noble and Potent Lord*. An Earl, *Most Noble and Potent Lord*. A Vicount, *Right Noble and Potent Lord*. And, A Baron, *Right Noble Lord*.

Their Coronets are all different. A Baron hath 6 Pearls upon the Circle, given to that Honour by the present King. A Vicount hath his Circle of Pearls without number. An Earls Coronet hath the Pearls raised. The Marquis a Pearl and a Strawberry Leaf round. And a Dukes Coronet only Leaves without Pearls. They are more especially distinguishd by their *Robes of Parliament*, by their several *Guards* on their *Mantles* or *Short Cloaks* about their Shoulders. A Baron hath but two *Guards*, a Vicount two, and a half, An Earl three, a Marquis three and a half, and a Duke four.

The Nobility of *England* have in
S 3 all

all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

All Peers of the Realm being lookt on as the Kings Hereditary constant Counsellours, their Persons out of Parliament time are privileged (as others in Parliament time) from all arrest, unless for Treason, Felony, or breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicavit* can be granted against them; No *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of *Debt* or *Trespasse*. No *Essoin* lies against any Peer of the Realm. In Criminal Causes, Treason, or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm; who are not as other Juries to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in upon their Honour sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be empanelled upon any Jury, nor upon any Enquests *de facto*, though in a matter between two Peers. In case any Peer be returned
upon

upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his discharge. Upon no case to be bound to the good behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the peace, but only to promise it upon their Honour; which was ever counted so sacred, as upon no terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm may not be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the truth, though accused of High Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament, hath the Privilege in his lawful absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. Also in places of trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reason of the necessity supposed in the Law of their attendance on the Person of the King. Though neither Civil Law nor Common Law allow any others Testimony to be valid, but what is given upon Oath, yet the Testimony of a Peer of England, given in upon his Honour, without any Oath, is esteemed valid;

valid; and they were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their answer to a Bill *super honoris*, without taking an Oath; though of latter times that Privilege, by the neglect of some Lords hath been infringed sometimes. A day of Grace by the favour of the Court is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit or Action wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Statute Law, because the Law presumes that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King and the Service of the Commonwealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed longer than the ordinary use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice. At the beginning of Parliament when the Oath of Supremacy is exacted of all those of the House of Commons, yet it is not required of any of the Lords, because the King is otherwise assured of their Loyalty and Fidelity

Fidelity as is presumed. In all Cases wherein the priviledge of Clergy is allowed to other men, and also in divers Cases where that Priviledge is taken away from other men, every Peer of the Realm having place and Voice in Parliament, shall upon his Request by Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. without burning in the hand, loss of Inheritance, or corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the first time as a Clerk convict, though he cannot read. The Title of Lord is due to all that are Barons of *England*, and to none other besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

All Barons of *England* are exempted from all attendance at *Sheriffs Tourns* or any *Leets*, as others are, to take the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer cannot be outlawed in any Civil Action, because he cannot be arrested by any *Capias*, and by the same reason lies no Attachment against him.

By the Custom of England, (as is by the Law of the Empire) *Nobiles non torquentur in quibus plebei torquerentur & Nobiles non suspenduntur sed decapitantur*: yet this by the meer favour of the King, and in some cases, especially of Felony, hath been otherwise sometimes.

For the suppressing of Riots and Routs, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*, that is, all able men are to assist him; yet may not the Sheriff command the person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

A Baron of Parliament being sent for by the Kings Writ or Letter, or by his Messenger to come to Court, or to Parliament, or to appear before the Council-Board, or in his Court of *Chancery*, may both coming and returning by the Kings Forest or Park kill one or two Deer.

In any Civil Trial, where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight, otherwise

the Array may be quashr by Chal-
lenge.

The Laws of *England* are so ten-
der of the Honour, Credit, Reputa-
tion and Persons of Noblemen, that
there is a Statute on purpose to pro-
hibit all offence by false reports,
whereby any scandal to their per-
sons may arise, or debate and dis-
cord between them and the Com-
mons; and because it is to defend
not only Lay Lords but Bishops and
all great Officers of the Realm, it is
called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The House of a Peer cannot in
some Cases (as in search for Prohi-
bited Books, for Conventicles, &c.)
be entred by Officers of Justice
without a Warrant under the Kings
own hand, and the hands of six of
his Privy Council, whereof four to
be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards
the standing *Militia*, but by six or
more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the
Commonalty to be arraigned for
Felony

Felony or Treason *in favorem vite* to challenge 35 of his Jury without shewing cause, and others by shewing cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of Falshood, or Favour, or Malice.

All Peers of the Realm have a Priviledge of qualifying a certain number of Chaplains, who (after a Dispensation from the Arch-Bishop (if to him it seem good) and the same ratified under the Great Seal of *England*) may hold Plurality of Benefices with Cure of Souls: In this manner every Duke may qualify six Chaplains, every Marquis and Earl five apiece, every Vicount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain 6 Aliens born, whereas another may not retain above 4.

In Case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon Non-suits or other Judgments, a Dake is to be amerced only 10 pounds, and all under only 5 *l.* and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, although it is oft done by the Kings Iustices instead of their Peers.

All Peers of the Realm being constant hereditary Councillours of the King in his Great Council of Parliament, and being obliged upon the Kings Summons to appear and attend in all Parliaments upon their own Charges, are priviledged from contributing to the Expences of any Member of the House of Commons; for which no levy may be made upon any of their Lands, Parcel of their Earldoms or Baronies, any of their ancient Demesns, Copyhold, or Villain Tenants.

The Estates of all Peers of the Realm being judged in the Eye of the Law sufficient at all times to satisfie all Debts and Dammages, satisfaction

tisfaction is to be sought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Imprisonments of their Persons, (those are to be alwayes free for the Service of the King and Kingdom) nor by Exigents or *Capias Utlagatum*, &c.

Other Priviledges belong to the Peers of England, as 8 Tun of Wine Custom free to every Earl, and to the rest proportionably, &c.

Notwithstanding these great Priviledges belonging to the Nobility of England, yet the greatest of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Priviledge of the Grandees of Spain, to be covered in the Kings Presenee, except only Henry Ratcliffe Earl of Surrey, as before *Pag. 147.* nor had ever that higher Priviledge of the Nobility of France, whose Domain Lands and their Dependants holding them, are exempted from all Contributions and Tailles, whereby they are tied to their King, and so enabled to serve him,

him, that although Rebellions are frequent, yet seldom of long continuance, and never prosperous; whereas the highest born Subject of *England* hath herein no more Privilege than the meanest Plowman, but utterly want that kind of reward for ancient Vertue, and encouragement for future Industry.

Touching the Places or Precedences amongst the Peers of *England*, it is to be observed, that (after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther) Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first place, then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Vicounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquisses younger Sons, Barons, Vicounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Vicounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons.

Here

The present State

Here note , That it was decreed by King *James*, that the younger Sons of Barons and Vicounts should yield Place and Precedence to all Knights of the Garter, *quatenus tales*, and to all Privy-Councillours, Master of the Wards, Chancellour, and under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Chancellour of the Dutchy, Chief Iustice of the Kings Bench, Master of the Rolls, Chief Iustice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and all other Iudges and Barons of the degree of the Coife of the said Courts, and that by reason of their Honourable Order and Employment; and also to all Bannerets made under the Kings Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Moreover, Observe that all Nobles of the same degree take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

State.

There are certain Marks of State
that

that belong to each degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise or not practise at pleasure.

A Duke may have in all places *Duke* out of the Kings presence a Cloth of Estate hanging down within half a yard of the ground, so may his Dutcheſs, and her Train born up by a Baron; and no Earl to waſh with a Duke without the Dukes pleasure.

A Marquiſs may have a Cloth of *Marquiſs* Estate reaching within a yard of the ground, and that in all places out of the presence of the King or a Duke, and his Marchioneſs to have her Train born by a Knights Wife; and no Vicount to waſh with a Marquiſs but at his pleasure.

An Earl also may have a Cloth of *Earl* Estate without Pendants, but only Fringe, and a Counteſs may have her Train born by a Gentlewoman out of the presence of her Superiors, and

The present State

and in their presence by a Gentleman.

Vicount.

A Vicount may have a Cover of Assay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Assay taken, as Dukes, Marquisses and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own house. And a Vicountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Man.

Baron.

A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinketh, and a Baroness may have her Gown born up by a man in the presence of a Vicountess.

All Dukes eldest Sons are born as Marquisses, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their Christian Names, as Lord Thomas, Lord John, &c.

A Marquisses eldest Son is called Lord of a place, and the younger Sons Lord Thomas, Lord John, &c.

An

An Earls eldest Son is called Lord of a place, and all his Daughters Ladies, but his younger Sons not Lords.

A Vicounts eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies, and therefore the eldest Son and the eldest Daughter of the first Vicount of England, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in England.

The Princes of the Blood, the Great Officers of the Realm, and the Bishops are to precede, according to an Act of Parliament, 31 H. 8.

The Lord Chancellour, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings Council, Lord Privy Seale: These being Barons or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, Grand-Child, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of England is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the occasion for which he should be made.

Next

Next hath place the Lord President of the Kings Council (if there be one) then the L. Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the Kings Household, Lord Chamberlain of the Kings Household. These shall sit after the Lord Privy Seal, above all of their degree onely. And if the Kings Principal Secretary be a Baron he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before mention'd; but if he be a Vicount or higher Degree, he shall take place only according to his Degree. Also if the Kings Secretary be a Bishop, as anciently was usual, he takes place next to the Bishop of *Winchester* of all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the ancientry of their Creation.

All Dukes eldest Sons have the Title of Earls, and the eldest Son of an Earl, hath the Title of the Earls Marquess, and sometimes of the Viscount, according to the Patent.

Catalogue of the Peers of England according to their Precedence.

Dukes of the Royal Blood.

JAMES Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England, the Kings only Brother.

Edgar Duke of Cambridge.

Rupert Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Holderness.

The Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Privy Seal, take place before all Dukes not of the Blood Royal.

Dukes.

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk.

William Seymour Duke of Somerset.

George

406 **The present State**

George Villars Duke of Buckingham.
Charles Stuart Duke of Richmond.
George Monk Duke of Albemarle.
James Scot Duke of Monmouth.
William Cavendish Duke of Newcastle.

Marquisses.

John Pawlet Marquis of Winchester.
Henry Somerset Marquis of Worcester.
Henry Pierrepont Marquis of Dorchester.

Earls.

These three take place in respect of their Offices.

Bertue Earl of Lindsey,
Lord High Chamberlain of England.

James Butler Earl of Brecknock,
Lord Steward of the Kings Household.

Edward Montague Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of the Kings Household.

Earls.

Ambrey de Vere Earl of Oxford.
Henry Piercy E. of Northumberland.
Francis

of England.

407

Francis Talbot Earl of Srewsbury.

Anthony Grey Earl of Kent.

Charles Stanley Earl of Derby.

John Manners Earl of Rutland.

Theophilus Hastings Earl of Huntingdon.

William Russel Earl of Bedford.

Philip Herbert Earl of Pembroke.

Edward Fiennes Earl of Lincoln.

Charles Howard E. of Nottingham.

James Howard Earl of Suffolk.

Richard Sacville Earl of Dorset.

James Cecil Earl of Salisbury.

John Cecil Earl of Exeter.

John Edgerton Earl of Bridgewater.

Robert Sydney Earl of Leicester.

James Compton Earl of Northampton.

Charles Rich Earl of Warwick.

William Cavendish Earl of Devonshire.

Basil Fielding Earl of Denbigh.

George Digby Earl of Bristol.

Lionel Cranfield Earl of Middlesex.

Robert Rich Earl of Holland.

Gilbert Holles Earl of Clare.

Oliver St. John Earl of Bulling-

broke.

Charles

The present State

Charles Fane Earl of *Westmorland*.

Thomas Howard Earl of *Berkshire*.

John Sheffield Earl of *Mulgrave*.

Thomas Savage Earl *Rivers*.

Nicholas Knowles Earl of *Banbury*.

Ley Earl of *Marleborough*.

Henry Mordant Earl of *Peterborough*.

Henry Grey Earl of *Stamford*.

Heneage Finch Earl of *Winchelsey*.

Charles Dormer Earl of *Carnarvon*.

Montjoy Blount Earl of *Newport*.

Philip Stanhop Earl of *Chesterfield*.

Thomas Weston Earl of *Portland*.

Nicholas Tuston Earl of *Thanet*.

William Wentworth Earl of *Stratford*.

Robert Spencer Earl of *Sunderland*.

James Savil Earl of *Suffex*.

Charles Goring Earl of *Norwich*.

Nicholas Leak Earl of *Scarsdale*.

John Willmet Earl of *Rochester*.

Henry Jermin Earl of *St. Albans*.

Edward Montague Earl of *Sandwich*.

Edward Hyde Earl of *Clarendon*.

Arthur

Arthur Capel Earl of Essex.
Robert Bradnet Earl of Cardigan.
Anthony Annesly Earl of Anglesey.
John Greenville Earl of Bath.
Charles Howard Earl of Caerlisle.
John Craven Earl of Craven.
Thomas Bruce Earl of Alishbury.
Richard Boyle Earl of Burlington.

Vicounts.

Leicester Devereux Vicount Hereford.
Francis Brown Vicount Montague.
James Fiennes Vicount Say and Seale.
Edward Conway Vicount Conway.
Baptist Noel Vicount Camden.
William Howard Vicount Stafford.
Thomas Bellasis Vicount Falconbridge.
John Mordant Vicount Mordant.
George Savil Vicount Hallifax.

Barons.

John Nevil Lord Abergavenny.
James Touchet Lord Audley.
Charles West Lord de la Ware.

T

George

The present State

George Berkly Lord Berkly.
 Thomas Parker Lord Morly and
 Monteagle.

Francis Lennard Lord Dacres.
 Conyers Darcy Lord Darcy and Me-
 nil.

William Stourton Lord Stourton.

Henry Lord Sandys de la Vile.

Thomas Hickman Lord Windsor.

Wingfield Cromwel Lord Cromwel.

George Eure Lord Eure.

Philip Wharton Lord Wharton.

William Villoughby Lord Villoughby of Parham.

VWilliam Paget Lord Paget.

Dudly North Lord North.

VWilliam Bruce Lord Chandos.

VWilliam Perre Lord Perre.

Dutton Gerard Lord Gerard.

Charles Stanhop Lord Stanhop.

Henry Arundel Lord Arundel of
 VVarder.

Christopher Rooper Lord Tenham.

Robert Grevil Lord Brooke.

Edward Montagu Lord Montagu
 of Boughton.

Charles Lord Howard of Charlton.

VWilliam

of England.

411

William Grey Lord Grey of Wark.

John Robarts Lord Robarts.

John Lovelace Lord Lovelace.

John Pawlet Lord Pawlet.

William Mainard Lord Mainard.

George Coventry Lord Coventry.

Edward Lord Howard of Escrick.

Charles Mohun Lord Mohun.

William Butler Lord Butler.

Percy Herbert Lord Powis.

Edward Herbert Lord Herbert of
Cherbury.

Francis Seymour Lord Seymour.

Francis Newport Lord Newport.

Thomas Leigh Lord Leigh of Stone-
ley.

Christopher Hatton Lord Hatton.

Richard Byron Lord Byron.

Richard Vaughan Lord Vaughan.

Charles Smith Lord Carington.

William Widdrington Lord Widd-
drington.

Humble Ward Lord Ward.

Thomas Lord Culpeper.

Isaac Astley Lord Astley.

John Lucas Lord Lucas.

John Bellasis Lord Bellasis.

The present State

Lewis Watson Lord *Rockingham*.
Charles Gerard Lord *Gerrard* of
Brandon.
Robert Sutton Lord *Sutton* of *Lex-*
inton.
Charles Kirkhoven Lord *Vvotton*.
Marmaduke Langdale, Lord *Lang-*
dale.
Vvilliam Crofts Lord *Crofts*.
John Berkley Lord *Berkley*.
Densel Holles Lord *Holles*.
Frederick Cornwallis Lord *Cornwal-*
lis.
George Booth Lord *de la Mere*.
Horatio Townsend Lord *Townsend*.
Anthony Ashley Cooper Lord *Ashley*.
John Crew Lord *Crew*, &c.
Henry Bennet Lord *Arlington*.
John Frescheville Lord *Frescheville*.
Richard Arundel Lord *Arundel* of
Trerice.
Henry Howard Lord *Howard* of
Castle-rising.

Number.

Of Temporal Lords or Peers of
England, there are at present about
 170, whereof there are 10 *Dukes*,
 3 *Marquisses*

3 Marquisses, 68 Earls, 8 Vicounts, and 78 Barons; whereas within 70 years last past there was not one Duke, but one Marquiss, about 19 Earls, 3 or 4 Vicounts, and 40 Lords.

The Laws and Customs of *Eng- Revenue,*
land, alwayes willing that *Decorum*
and Conveniency should be every
where observed, and considering the
Charges and Expences appertaining
to the severall Degrees of Honour,
as they belong to men of Principal
Service to the King and Realm, both
in time of War and Peace, expected
that each of them should have a con-
venient Estate and Value of Lands
of Inheritance, for the support of
their Honours and the Kings Service;
Therefore anciently when the in-
trinsique value of a Pound *Sterling*
was worth 30 *l.* of our Money now,
every Knight was to have about
800 Acres, reckoned at 20 *l.* yearly
in Land, that is, about 600 *l.* of
our Money at this day: A Baron to
have 13 Knights Fees, and one third

part, which amounted to 400 l. which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8000 l. a year at this day. An Earl 20 Knights Fees, and a Duke 40. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they had so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintained (as the Roman Senators were in such case removed from the Senate) so sometimes some English Barons have not been admitted to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, though they kept the Name and Title of Dignity still.

For the better support of these Degrees of Honour, the King doth usually upon the Creation of a Duke Marquis, Earl, or Vicount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is so annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Assurance, or any manner of Alienation can be given from the same, but is still incident to, and a support of the same Creation; contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land*
of

of Fee-simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-simple by one way or other.

To a Duke the King grants 40 *l.* heretofore a considerable Pension, to a Marquis 40 Marks, to an Earl 20 *l.* and to Vicount 20 Mark. To Barons no such Pensions are ordinarily granted, onely the late King creating *Montjoy Blount* (the late Earl of *Newport*) Lord *Mountjoy* of *Thurlston* granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per annum* to him and his heirs for ever.

As the King of *England* hath ever had the repute of the richest in *Domains* of any King in *Europe*; so the Nobility of *England* have been accounted the richest in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation; some having above 20000 *l.* yearly, others 15000 *l.* and so many of them above ten, that if one with another they have but 8000 *l.* yearly, it will amount to in all amongst the 170 Lords above Twelve hundred thousand pounds a year, about the eleventh

venth part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*; which upon computation is found to be about Fourteen Millions yearly.

The English Nobility for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity, and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in Christendom.

Every Lords House was a kind of well-disciplin'd Court, in so much that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be sent thither for virtuous breeding, and returned excellently accomplisht.

At home their Table Attendance, Officers, Exercises, Recreations, Garb, was an Honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous, and uniform Train of Servants and Followers as any in *Europe*; not thinking it consistent with their Honours to be seen walk the Streets almost in *Cuerpo* with one Lacquey, or not that, much less to be found drinking in a Tavern, &c.

If some of the English Nobility by a long continued Peace, excessive Luxury in Diet, want of Action, &c. were before the late Wars born more feeble in body than their Ancestors, and by too fine and too full Diet afterwards were rendred weaker in mind, and then during the late troubles by much licentiousness and want of fit Education, were so debauched, that it was lately difficult to find (as some are bold to affirm) the Courage, Wisdom, Integrity, Honour, Sobriety, and Courtesie of the Ancient Nobility; yet is it not to be doubted, but that under a Warlike Enterprising Prince all those vertues of their Fore-fathers may spring afresh.

C H A P.

C H A P. XIX.

*Of the Third State or Commons
of England, and therein of
Baronets, Knights, Esquires,
Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens,
Handycrafts, &c.*

THE Law of England, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none Noble under a Baron; so that not only all Baronets, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility, are by our Law reckoned amongst the *Commons of England*; and therefore the eldest Son of a Duke, though by the *Courtesie of England* stiled an Earl, yet shall be Arraigned by the Stile of Esquire only, and may be tried by a jury of *Common Freeholders*; and in Parliament

can sit only in the *House of Commons*, if elected, till called by the *Kings Writ* to the *Lords House*. Yet doth it seem very absurd that all Noblemens Sons, with all Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, should be esteemed *Plebeians*, but rather as in *Rome*, they were in a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*; or else as in other Christian Kingdoms, they should be considered as the *Minor Nobilitas Regni*: so that as Barons and all above, may be stiled *Nobiles Majores*; so from a Baron downward to the Yeoman, all may be not unfitly stiled *Nobiles Minores*.

The Lower Nobility then of England consists of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen.

The next Degree to Barons are Baronets, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary. An Honour first instituted by King James Anno 1611, given by Patent
to

to a Man and his Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten; for which each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* so much money as will for 3 years at 8 *d. per diem*, pay 30 Foot Souldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, which sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which with Fees doth commonly arise to 1200 *l.*

Baronets have precedence before all Knights except Knights of the Garter, and Knights Bannerets, made under the Kings Banner or Standard, displayed in an *Army Royal* in open War, and the King personally present, or the Prince of *Wales*: Prince *Henry* by parricular mention had liberty to Create Bane-
rets, See Mr. *Seldens* Titles of Honor.

Baronets have the Priviledge to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Scutcheon the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. In a *Field Argent a Hand Gules*: also in the Kings Armies to have place in the gross near the Kings Standard, with some other particulars for their Funerals.

The

The whole number of Baronets in England are not to exceed 200 at one and the same time; after which number compleated, as any for want of heirs come to be extinct, the number shall not be made up by new Creations, but be suffered to diminish; as appears by their Patent.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created, was Sir Nicholas Bacon of Suffolk; whose Successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Anglie*.

This Word *Knight* is derived from the German Word *Knecht*, signifying originally a *Lusty Servant*.

The Germans (as the antient Romans gave their young men *Togam Virilem*) by publick Authority bestowed on their young men able to manage, Arms a Shield and a Jave-

The present State

Javelin; as fit for Martial Service; and to be a Member of the Commonwealth; accounted before but a part of a Family; and such a young man publicly allowed; they called *Knecht*: whence we had our Institution of Knighthood.

The thing *Knight* is at this day signified in *Latine*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*; and also in the *High* and *Low Dutch* Tongues, by a Word that properly signifies a *Horseman*, because they were wont to serve in War on Horse-back; and were sometimes in *England* called *Radenyhts*, idest, *Riding Servitors*; yet our *Common Law* styles them *Milites*, because they commonly held Lands in Knights Service to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal desert; and therefore dies with the person deserving; and descends not to his Son.

In *England* there are several sorts of Knights; whereof the chiefest are

are those of the Order of *St. George*, Knights
commonly called *Knights of the* of the
Garter. *Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most
Honourable and most Antient of a-
ny now in use in *Christendom*. It
began as appears in the Statutes of
this Order in the 23^d year of the
Warlike and Puissant King *Edward*
3. who was Founder thereof, and
at first made choice of the most Il-
lustrious Persons of *Europe*, to be
of that *Royal Society* (no doubt)
upon a Martial, and not upon any
such Amorous Account as is before
intimated in this Treatise, which
ridiculous Story, to the dishonour
of the Order, was first fancied by
Polydore Virgil; and since upon his
credit taken up by many late Au-
thors.

(It appears by Ancient Writings
that this Honourable Company is a
Colledge or Corporation, having a
Great Seal belonging to it, and con-
sisting of a Sovereign Guardian
(which

(which is always the King of *England*) and of 25 Companions called *Knights of the Garter*, of 14 Secular Canons, that are Priests, of 13 Vicars who are also Priests; of 26 poor Knights, who have no other Maintenance but the allowance of this Colledge, which is given them in respect of their Prayers, to the Honour of God and of *St. George*, who is the Patron of *England* and of this Order in particular; and as none of those Fabulous *St. Georges* as some have vainly fancied; but that famous Saint and Soldier of Christ *St. George of Cappadocia*, a Saint so universally received in all parts of *Christendom*, so generally attested by the Ecclesiastical Writers of all Ages from the time of his Martyrdom till this day, that no one Saint in all the Calendar (except those attested by Scripture) be better evidenced.

There be also certain Officers belonging to this Order; as the Prelate of the Garter, which Office is
 ser-

settled on the Bishoprick of *Winds-
chester*. A Chancellour of the Gar-
ter, a Register, who of latter times
hath been constantly the Dean of
Windsor, though antiently it was o-
therwise. The Principal King at
Arms called *Garter*, whose chief
function is to manage and marshal
their Solemnities at their Installati-
ons and Feasts. Lastly, The Usher
of the Garter.

There are also certain Orders
and Constitutions belonging to this
Society touching the Solemnities
in making these Knights, their Du-
ties after Creation, and their
high Priviledges, too long for this
place.

The Colledge is seated in the Ca-
stle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel
of *St. George*, there erected by
King *Edward 3.* and the Chapter-
House.

The Order of the Garter is wont
to be bestowed upon the most excel-
lent and renowned Persons for Ho-
nour and Vertue; and with it a
Blew

Blew Garter deckt with Gold, Pearl, and Pretious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold, to be worn daily on the Left Leg; also at High Feasts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a Black Velvet Cap, a Collar of Garters, and other stately and magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their Left Leg, upon pain of paying 2 Crowns to any Officer of the Order who shall first claim it; only in taking a Journey a Blew Ribon under the Boot doth suffice.

Upon the Left Shoulder, upon Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassack in all places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear an Escutcheon of the Arms of St. George, that is, a Cross with a Garter, and this by an Order made April 1626. That Ornament and Embellishment about the said Escutcheon now worn, and called the Star or rather the Sun in its Glory; was at the same time enjoyned.

The greatest Monarchs of Christendom have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order since the Institution 8 Emperours, 25 or 26 Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes, &c.

The Fellows and Companions of the Most Noble Order of St. George, are at present these that follow, ranked according as they are seated in their several Stalls at Windsor.

IN the first Stall on the right hand is the Sovereign of the Order King Charles the Second, who is Patron and Sole disposer of the Order.

The Stall opposite to His Majesty is now void.

In the other Stalls on the Sovereign side are thus placed these that follow :

follow: 2 The Duke of York, 3 Prince Rupert, 4 Marquis of Brandenburg, 5 Earl of Salisbury, 6 Earl of Northumberland, 7 Duke of Buckingham, 8 Earl of Bristol, 9 Count Marfin, 10 Earl of Sandwich, 11 Duke of Richmond, 12 Earl of Stafford, the 13th Stall is void. On the other side, opposite to these afore-named, are placed in this Order these that follow: 2 Prince Elector Palatine, 3 Prince of Orange, 4 Prince of Denmark, 5 Earl of Berkshire, 6 Duke of Ormond, 7 Duke of Newcastle, 8 Prince of Tarent, 9 Duke of Albemarl, 10 Earl of Oxford, 11 Earl of Manchester, 12 Duke of Monmouth, 13th Stall on this side also is void.

The whole number of Fellows of this Order is not to exceed 26.

**Knights
Bannerets.**

In the next place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently a high Honour, now obsolete;

etc; there being at this time none of this Order in England.

These may bear Supporters of their Arms, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath, so called of *Knights* their *Bathing* used before they are *of the* created. The first of this sort were *Bath*, made by Henry 4th. Anno 1399. They are now commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Installation of a Prince of Wales. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise. They are still made with much Ceremony, too long here to be described.

Other *Knights* called *Equites* *Knights* *Aurati*, from the Gilt Spurs usually *Batche-* put upon them, and *Knights* *Batchelors*, *quasi* *Baschevaliers*, *lors*. *Knights* of lower Degree. So *Batchelors* in Arts or Divinity, *qua-* *si* Low *Knights* to Servitors in Arts. These were antiently made by girding with a Sword and Gilt Spurs, and

430 The present State

and was bestowed onely upon Sword-men for their Military Service, and was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a Noble Reward for courageous Persons; but of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown Men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the University are sometimes bestowed upon Sword-men) it is become of much less reputation. Yet amongst Gownmen it is given only to Lawyers and Physicians, and not to Divines, who may as well become that Dignity, and be Spiritual Knights as well as Spiritual Lords.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly toucheth them on the Shoulder, after which heretofore the King said in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then *Avances Chevalier*.

When a Knight is to suffer death for any foul Crime, his Military Gir-

Circle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gantlet blackt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Next amongst the Lower Nobility are *Esquires*, so called from the French word *Esquiers*, *Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in war, or before the better sort of Nobility a Shield, or else perhaps because they bear a Coat of Arms as Ensigns of their descent; and by our Lawyers are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Vicounts eldest Sons, and all Vicounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of England all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses, and Dukes, are Esquires and no more. Next are the Esquires of the Kings Body, mentioned among the Officers of the Kings Court; after these are reckoned Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever; then younger Sons of the elder Sons of
Ba-

The present State

Barons; next Esquires created by the King by putting about their Necks a Collar of Esses, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, any that are in superiour publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, so Councillors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, although none of them really are so.

Gentle-
man.

In the last place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the Gentry of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of antient Families, that have always borne a Coat of Arms.

This kind of Honour is derived from the Germans to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Countrey where the German Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Affrica*, and *America*. The Germans antiently warring oft amongst

thought themselves, painted their
 butcheons with the Picture of
 some Beast, Bird, or other thing
 for distinction, and put some emi-
 nent and visible Mark upon the
 Crest of their Helmets, and this
 Ornament both of Arms and Crest
 descended by inheritance to their
 Children, to the eldest pure, and
 to the rest with some note of distin-
 ction, such as the Old Master of
 Ceremonies, in High Dutch *Here-alt*,
 now *Herald* thought fit.

Gentlemen well descended and
 well qualified, have always been of
 such repute in *England*, that none
 of the higher Nobility, no nor the
 King himself have thought it unfit-
 ting to make them sometimes their
 Companions.

The Title of Gentleman in *Eng-
 land* (as of Cavalier in *France*,
Italy, and *Spain*) is not disdained
 by any Nobleman. All Noblemen
 are Gentlemen, though all Gentle-
 men are not Noblemen.

The present State

The State of Gentry was antiently such, that it was accounted an abasing of Gentry, to put their Sons to get their Living by Shop-keeping (yet we find it done many times in the 4 last Centuries.) and our Law did account it a disparagement of a Ward in Chivalry to be married to a Shop-keepers Daughter, or to any meer Citizen; for Tradesmen in all Ages and Nations have been reputed ignoble, in regard of the doubleness of their Tongue, without which they hardly grow rich (for *Nihil proficiunt nisi admodum mentiuntur*, as Tully observed) and therefore amongst the *Thebans* no man was admitted to places of Honour or Trust, unless he had left off Trading ten years before : So by the Imperial Laws a Tradesman is not capable of any Honourable Estate, nor to be a Commander over Soldiers; and therefore the English Nobility and Gentry till within late years, judged it a stain and diminution to the honour

nour and dignity of their Families, to seek their Childrens support by Shop-keeping, but only (as in all great Monarchies) by Military, Court, State, or Church Emp'oi-ments, much less to subject their Children to an Apprentisage, a perfect Servitude; for during that time, whatever they gain by their Masters Trade or their own wit, belongs all to their Master, neither can they lie out of their Masters House, nor take a Wife, nor Trade of their own, but subject to all Household Work, all Commands of their Master, undergo what punishment, and eat and wear what their Master pleaseth; which Marks of Slavery considered, Heralds are of opinion that a Gentleman thereby loses his Gentility for ever, till he can otherwise recover it; and yet, to the shame of our Nation, we have seen of late not only the Sons of Baronets, Knights, and Gentlemen, sitting in Shops, and sometimes of Pedling Trades, far more

fit for Women and their Daughters, but also an Earl of this Kingdom subjecting his Son to an Apprentisage and Trade; but the folly of the English in swerving from their Ancestors herein (as in other things) is now apparent, for those young Gentleman possessing more noble and active spirits, could not brook such dull slavish lives, and being thereby unfitted for other employments, have generally taken ill debauched courses.

2 The true English Nobility and Gentry have in all times made it their main aim to endow their Sons with such accomplishments especially as might render them capable to defend their Countrey in time of War, and to govern it in times of Peace; for which two things all Gentlemen seem to be born, and therefore their chief Studies have ever been that of the Great Emperour *Justinian*, and should be of all Princes and Nobles, viz. *Domus Le-ges & foris Arma quam optime callere*
Pri-

Priviledges.

The lower Nobility of England have fewer and less Priviledges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Priviledges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights. If a Knight be a *Minor*, yet shall he be out of Wardship both for Lands, Body, and Marriage; for though the Law doth judge him not able to do Knights Service till the Age of 21 years, yet the King being Sovereign and Supreme Judge of Chivalry, by dubbing him Knight, doth thereby allow him to be able to do him Knights Service.

Knights are excused from attendance at Court-Leets.

They and their eldest Sons not compellable to find Pledges at the *Vifus Franci Plegii*.

Knights by *Magna Charta*, cap. 21. are so freed, that no Demesne Cart of theirs may be taken.

The present State

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with cure of Souls.

By the Stat. *Primo Jacobi* it seems that Knights and their Sons (though they cannot spend 10*l.* *per annum*, nor are worth 200*l.*) may keep Greyhounds, Settring-Dogs, or Nets to take Pheasants or Partridges.

Some Priviledges also belong to Gentlemen. Antiently if an ignoble person did strike a Gentleman in *England*, he was to lose his hand.

A Gentleman by Stat. *Quint. Eliz.* may not be compelled to serve in Husbandry.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to singing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends consent to serve in the *Kings Chappel*, as others may.

The Horse of a Gentleman may not be taken to ride Post.

Note,

Note, That as there are some Great Officers of the Crown, who for their Dignity and Worth of their Places, although they are not Noble men, yet take place amongst the highest of the Higher Nobility; so there are some Persons who for their Dignities in the Church-degrees, in the University Offices, in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them. So all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellours, Prebends, Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, Heads of Houses in the University, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen.

Likewise all Judges of Courts, Justices of the Peace.

All Commissionated Officers in the Army, as Colonels, Master of Artillery, Quarter-Master General, &c.

The present State

All higher Officers in the Kings Court or State.

All Sergeants at Law, &c. These are wont to precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, all *Doctors* in the Arts, commonly called Masters of Art, all Barresters in the Innes of Court, all Captains, divers other Officers in the Kings Household, &c. may equal, if not precede Gentlemen, that have none of those qualifications.

In *England* Gentry (as in *Germany* all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavelkind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

Of the Lower Nobility in *England* the number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended number; that is in all above 700, who are possess one with another

other of about 1200 *l.* a year in Lands. Of Knights above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* Lands a year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one possesse one with another of about 400 *l.* a year in Lands, besides younger Brothers, whose number may amount to about 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Lands, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, Law, Physick, to Court, and Military Emploiments, but of late too many of them to Shop-keeping.

The Lands in the possession of the Lower Nobility will amount to about four Millions and sixty thousand pounds yearly.

Next to the Lower Nobility and the first Degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, commonly called Yeomen from the High Dutch *Gemen* or *Gemain*, in English *Common*: so in the Kings Court it signifieth an

Officer, which is in a middle place between a Sergeant and a Groom, or else from the Low Dutch *Yeoman*, *Some-body*, as the Spaniard calls a Gentleman *Hidalgo*, *Hijo d' algo*, that is, the Son of *Some-body*.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good value, and living upon Husbandry, are lookt upon as not apt to commit or omit any thing that may endanger their Estates and Credits, nor apt to be corrupted or suborned, &c. wherefore they are judged fit to bear some Offices, as of Constable, Churchwarden, to serve upon Juries, to be Train-Soldiers, to vote in the Election of Knights of the Shire for Parliament, &c.

In Cases and Causes the Law of *England* hath conceived a better opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendred a Gentleman ignoble nor uncapable of places of Honour.

Amongst the Romans some of the greatest Dictators and Consuls had been once Husbandmen, and some of them taken from Plowing their Ground, to bear those Highest Offices and Dignities; so divers Princes, Kings and Emperours, have exercised Agriculture, and the Grand *Scipio* and the Emperour *Dioclesian* left their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

By the Statutes of *England* certain Immunities are given to Freeholders and landed men, though they are not Gentlemen: *Vide Stat. 1 Jacobi, cap. 27. & alibi.*

Of the Free-holders in *England* there are more in number and richer than in any Countrey of the like extent in *Europe*, 40 or 50 *l* a year a piece is very ordinary, 100 and 200 *l*. a year in some Counties is not rare, sometimes in *Kent* 1000 *l*. and 1500.

Besides

The present State

Besides these Freeholders (which are so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their heirs for ever) there are in *England* a very great number of Copyholders, who hold Lands within some Mannors only by Copy of Court Roll of the said Mannor, &c. and have *ius perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & directum Dominium*, which none in *England* but the King hath.

Amongst the Commons of *England* in the next place are reckoned Tradesmen, amongst whom Merchants of Forrein Traffick have for their great benefit to the publick, and for their great Endowments and generous living been of best repute in *England*, and although the Law of *England* look upon Tradesmen and Chapmen that live by buying and selling as a baser sort of people, and that a Ward within age may bring his Action of *Disparagement* against

against his Guardian for offering any such in Marriage; yet in *England* as well as *Italy* to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, without serving any Apprentisage, hath been allowed no disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen in the next place are Whole-sale-men, then Retailers, lastly Mechanicks or Handy-craftsmen. These are all capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lowest Member, the Feet of the Body Politique, are the Day-Labourers, who by their large Wages given them, and the Cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet, and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen do in many other Countries.

Liberties and Properties.

As the Clergy and Nobility have certain Priviledges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any *Monarch* in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* ought to be so imprisoned or otherwise restrained, without cause shewn for which by Law he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired.

Thirdly, If no cause of Imprisonment be attledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, then the Prisoner ought to be set at liberty.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman in time of Peace, without his will; though they pay for their quarters.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute propriety in Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences ordinarily and Legally can be imposed upon them, without their own consent by their Representatives in Parliament. Moreover, They have such an absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what inequality they will; without shewing any cause: which other Nations governed by the Civil Law, cannot do.

Sixthly, No Englishman may be prest or compelled (unless bound by his Tenure) to March forth of his County) to serve as a Soldier in the Wars, except in case of a Foreign Enemy invading, or a Rebellion at home. Nor may he be sent
out

out of the Realm against his will upon any Forreign Employment by way of an honourable Banishment.

Seventhly, No Freeman can be tried but by his Peers, nor condemned but by the Lawes of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Eighthly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the Offence, alwayes *salvo sibi contentemento suo*, in such manner that he may continue and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered only that ordinarily they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, nor no Taxes but what they impose themselves, and pray the King and Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly condition most happy and blessed; and so far above that of the Subjects of
any

any of our Neighbour Nations, that as all the Women of *Europe* would run into *England* (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bridge made over the Sea: so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Women of England.

Touching the Women of *England*, there are divers things considerable in the English Laws and Customs, *Women in England* with all their Moveable Goods, so soon as they are Married, are wholly in *potestate viri*, at the will and disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to Feme Covert to a Married *Woman*, they all immediately become

come her Husbands. She cannot let, set, sell, give away, or alienate any thing, without her Husbands consent.

Her very Necessary Apparel by the Law is not hers in property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of and by her Husband, who is *Caput mulieris*; and therefore the Law saith *Uxor fulget radiis mariti*.

All the Chattels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, is so much her Husbands, that after his death they shall not return to the Wife, but go to the Executor or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, which are her Necessary Apparel; which with the consent of her Husband she may devise by Will; not otherwise by our Law; because the property and possession even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husbands consent, and
in

in Law matters *sine viro respondere non potest.*

The Law of England supposeth a Wife to be in so much Subjection and Obedience to her Husband, as to have no will at all of her own: Wherefore if a Man and his Wife commit a Felony together, the Wife by the Law can be neither Principal nor Accessary, the Law supposing that in regard of the subjection and obedience she owes to her Husband, she was necessitated thereto.

The Law of England supposes in the Husband a power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, to correct her when she offends; and therefore he must answer for his Wives faults, if she wrong another by her Tongue or by Trespass, he must make satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master, and that

that is Petty Treason, and to be burnt alive.

So that a Wife in *England* is *de jure* but the best of Servants, having nothing her own in a more proper sense than a Child hath, whom his Father suffers to call many things his own, yet can dispose of nothing.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not onely the power over her person and her will, and the property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husbands Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observed in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes herself by her Paternal Name; as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford* be married to *E. Chamberlain*, she writes her self *Susanna Clifford Chamberlain*.

Notwithstanding all which, their condition *de facto* is the best in the world; for such is the good nature of Englishmen towards their wives,
such

such is their tenderness and respect, giving them the uppermost place at Table and elsewhere, the right hand every where, and putting them upon no drudgery and hardship; that if there were a Bridge over into *England* as aforesaid, it is thought all the women in *Europe* would run thither.

Besides in some things the Lawes of *England* are above other Nations so favourable to that Sex, as if the women had voted at the making of them.

If a wife bring forth a Child during her Husbands long absence, though it be for some years, yet if he lived all the time within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first Son, he shall inherit that Husbands Estate if entailed.

If a wife bring forth a Child begotten by any other before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man, he must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The

The wife after her husbands death may challenge the third part of his yearly Rents of Lands during her life, and within the City of *London* a third part of all her Husbands moveables for ever.

As the wife doth participate of her Husbands Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Dutcheß; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he be an Alien made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bondwoman, she is also free during the Coverture; wherefore it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti.*

All women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble women are so three manner of wayes, *viz.* by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutcheßes, &c.

By Descent such women are Noble, to whom lands holden by such Dig-

Dignity do descend as Heir; for Dignities and Titles of Honour for want of Males descend to Females; but to one of them onely, because they are things in their own nature entire, and not to be divided amongst many (as the Lands and Tenements are which descend to all the Daughters equally;) besides by dividing Dignities, the Reputation of *Honour* would be lost, and the Strength of the Realm impaired; for the *Honour* and *Chivalry* of the *Realm* doth chiefly consist in the *Nobility* thereof.

By Marriage all women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the *Realm*; but if afterwards they Marry to Men not Noble, they lose their former dignity, and follow the condition of their later Husband; for *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur* But women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their de-

degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis*. Here note, that by the *Courtesie* of England a woman Noble only by Marriage alwayes retaineth her Nobility; and so the widow of a Knight married to any inferiour person retaineth by *Courtesie* the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the Kings Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by *Law* as *Courtesie*.

Noble-women in the eye of the Law are as Peers of the Realm, and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Priviledges, Honour, and Respect as their Husbands: Only they cannot by the opinion of some great Lawyers maintain an Action upon the Statute *De Scandalo Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the words of that Statute seem to import. Likewise if any
of

of the Kings Servants within his Check Roll should conspire the death of any Noblewoman, this were not Felony, as it is, if like Conspiracy be against a Nobleman.

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husbands, although all their Goods and Chattels do; onely the Wives lands are to descend to her next Heir: yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dower hath the third part of her Husbands Lands during her life; so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for playing the Man in getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wives Lands (for his Dower, if it may be so called) during his life.

By the Constitutions of *England* married persons are so fast joyned, that they may not be wholly separated by any agreement between themselves, but only by Sentence of the Judge, and such separation

The present State

is either a *Vinculo Matrimonii*, and that is *ob præ-contractum*, vel *ob contractum per metum effectum*, vel *ob frigiditatem*, vel *ob affinitatem*, sive *Consanguinitatem*, vel *ob Savitiam*; or else such separation is a *Mensa & Thoro*, and that is *ob Adulterium*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she cannot be produced as a Witness for or against her Husband.

CHAP. XXI.

Of Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates un-intailed from their own Children,

Children, and all to any one Child, and none to the rest; the consideration whereof keeps the Children in great awe,

Children by the Common Law of *England* are at certain ages enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the Age of 14 may choose his Guardian, may claim his Lands holden in *Socage*, may consent to Marriage, may by VVill dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15 he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to the King.

At 21 he is said to be of full Age, may then make any Contracts, may pass not onely Goods but Lands by VVill, which in other Countries may not be done till the *Annus consistoria*, the Age of 25, when the heat of youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be staied in mind as well as in growth.

A Daughter at 7 years is to have aid of her Fathers Tenants to marry

The present State

her, for at those years she may consent to Marriage, though she may afterwards dissent.

At 9 she is Dowable, as if then, or soon after she could *virum sustinere*, and thereby *Dotem promereri*.

At 12 she is enabled to ratifie and confirm her former consent given to Matrimony, and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever; she may then make a will of Goods and Chattels.

At 14 she might receive her Lands into her own hands, and was then out of VVardship, if she was 14 at the death of her Ancestor.

At 16 (though at the death of her Ancestor she was under 14) she was to be out of VVardship; because then she might take a Husband who might be able to perform Knights-service.

At 21 she is enabled to contract or alienate her Lands by VVill or otherwise.

The Eldest Son inherits all Lands, and to the Younger Children are disposed

of England.

46^r

disposed Goods and Chattels, and commonly the Eldest Son's VVives Portion; and besides they are carefully educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Servants.

THe Condition of Servants in *England* is much more favourable than it was in our Ancestors dayes, when it was so bad, that *England* was called the Purgatory of servants, as it was and is still the Paradise of wives, and the Hell for Horses.

Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one year, at the end whereof they may be free (giving warning 3 Moneths before) and may place themselves with other

Masters; onely it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Mans Servant, before leave given by his former Master; and indiscreet to take a Servant without a Certificate of his diligence, and of his faithfulness in his Service to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters and Mistresses, and resistance in a Servant is punished with severe penalty; but for a Servant to take away the life of his or her Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called Petty Treason, and hath a peculiar Punishment Capital.

Foreign Slaves in *England* are none, since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing *ipso facto* free from Slavery, but not from ordinary service.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in *Villanage*, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannoꝝ,

Mannor, and such Tenants may be called the Lords Servants.

There is a Twofold Tenure called Villanage, one where the Tenure onely is servile, as to plow the Lords ground, sow, reap, and bring home his Corn, dung his Land, &c. the other whereby both Person and Tenure is servile, and bound in all respects at the disposition of the Lord; such Persons are called in Law pure Villains, and are to do all Villanous Services to improve the Land he holds to the Lords use, themselves to be wholly at the Lords Service, and whatever they get is for their Lord; of such there are now but few left in *England*. The nearest to this condition are Apprentices (that signifies *Learners*) a sort of Servants that carry the Marks of pure Villans or Bond-slaves (as before in the Chapter of Gentry is intimated) differing however in this, that Apprentices are Slaves only for a time and by Covenant; the other are so at the will of their Masters.

C H A P. XXIII.

of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

HAVING in this small Treatise had occasion to make known to the world by *Name* our Princes, Prelates, Nobles, Great Officers of State, Privy Counsellours, Principal Courtiers, our Judges, Sergeants, &c. now living, it will not be altogether impertinent to add hereunto not only the Names of all those worthy Governours and eminent Professors in our two famous Universities, but also all those who of late have listd themselves for promoting that admirably ingenious design for bettering the condition of humane life by a vigorous Advancement of Real Knowledge, and a speedy improvement of Arts and Sciences: of whose Beginning, Progress, and many very useful Discoveries

ries already made, see that excellent
History written by Dr. Sprat.

A LIST of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

His Sacred Majesty King
Charles the Second, Founder
and Patron.

His Royal Highness James Duke of
York.

His Highness Prince Rupert, Count
Palatine of the Rhine.

His Highness Ferdinand Albert
Duke of Brunswick and Lune-
burg.

George Duke of Albemarle.

Robert Earl of Alesbury.

Archibald Earl of Argyle.

James Earl of Anglesey.

James Lord Annesley.

William Aglonby M. D.

James Alderne M. A.

X 5

Thomas

Thomas Allen *M. D.*
 Elias Ashmole *Esquire.*
 Sir Robert Atkins *Knight.*
 Monsieur Adrian Auzout.
 John Aubrey *Esquire.*
 George *Duke of Buckingham.*
 Sir John Banks *Knight and Baronet.*
 Nicholas Bagnal *Esquire.*
 Thomas Bains *M. D.*
 William Balle *Esquire.*
 Peter Balle *M. D.*
 Isaac Barrow *B. D.*
 Ralph Bathurst *D. D.*
 John Beal *D. D.*
 Victor Beaufort.
Vabres de Fresars.
 Monsieur Theodore de Berington.
 Sir Charles Berkley *Knight of the*
Bath.
 Sir John Berkenhead *Knight.*
 Robert Boyle *Esquire.*
 John Brook *Esquire.*
 Edward Brown *M. D.*
 David Bruce *M. D.*
 Monsieur Ismael Bullialdus.
 Mr. Gilbert Burnet.
 Sir Edward Bythe *Knight.*

Gilbert

Gilbert *L. Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Edward *Earl of Clarendon.*

Charles *Earl of Carlisle.*

John *Earl of Crafford and Lindesay.*

VVilliam *Lord Cavendish.*

Charles *Lord Clifford.*

Mr. James Carkeffe.

Dr. George Castle D.D.

Sir Philip Carteret.

Edward *Chamberlain Esquire.*

Sir VVinston Churchill Knight.

Henry *Clerk M. D.*

Sir John Clayton Knight.

Sir Clifford Clifton Knight.

George *Cock Esquire.*

Collonel Thomas Collepepyr.

Mr. John Collins.

John *Colwall Esquire.*

Sir Richard Corbet Knight.

Edward *Cotton D.D. A.D. of Corn.*

Peter *Courtosse Esquire.*

Thomas *Cox M. D.*

Thomas *Cox Esquire.*

Daniel *Cox Esquire.*

John *Creed Esquire.*

Thomas *Crispe Esquire.*

Sir VVilliam Curtius Kt. and Bar.

Sir John Cutler Knight and Baronet.

Henry *Marquis* of Dorchester.
 VVilliam *Earl* of Devonshire.
 Edward *Earl* of Dorset.
Monsieur Vital de Damas.
 Iohn Downs *M. D.*

Benjamin *Lord Bishop* of Ely.
 Andrew Ellise *Esquire*.

Maurice *L. Visc.* Fitz-harding.
 Sir Francis Fane *Knight of the Bath*.
Monsieur le Febure.
 Sir Iohn Finch *Knight*.
 Henry Ford *Esquire*.

Sir Bernard Gascon *Knight*.
 Ioseph Glanville *B. D.*
 Francis Glisson *M. D.*
 Sir William Godolphin *Knight*.
Captain Iohn Graunt.
 Mr. James Gregory.

Christopher *Lord* Hatton.
 Theodore Haak *Esquire*.
 VVilliam Hammond *Esquire*.
 VVilliam Harrington *Esquire*.

Sir

Sir Erasmus Harby Baronet.

Sir Edw. Harley Knight of the Bath.

Sir Robert Harley Knight.

Thomas Harley Esquire.

James Hayes Esquire.

Nathaniel Henshaw M. D.

John Hevelius Consul of Dantz.

Abraham Hill Esquire.

James Hoar Esquire.

William Holder D. D.

Robert Hook M. A.

John Hoskins Esquire.

Anthony Horneck M. A.

Charles Hotham Esquire.

Edward Howard of Norfolk.

William le Hunt Esquire.

*Monsieur Christian Huygens de Zu-
lichem.*

Richard Jones Esquire.

Alexander Earl of Kincardiu.

Edmund King M. D.

*Robert Earl of Lindsey Lord Great
Chamberlain.*

Humphrey Lord Bishop of London.

Thomas

Thomas Lake *Esquire.*

Sir Ellife Leighton *Knight.*

Monsieur Leyonberg *Resi. of Swed.*

John Lock *Esquire.*

James Long *Esquire.*

Richard Lower *M. D.*

Sir John Lowther.

Anthony Lowther *Esquire.*

Mo. Hugues Lovys *de Lyonne.*

Edward *Earl of* Manchester *Lord*
Chamberlyn.

Mr. Nicholas Mercator.

Christopher Merret *M. D.*

Henry More *D. D.*

Jaques *du* Molin *M. D.*

James *Earl of* Northampton.

Jasper Needham *M. D.*

Walter Needham *M. D.*

Thomas Neile *Esquire.*

William Neile *Esquire.*

Edward Nelthrop *Esquire.*

John Newburgh *Esquire.*

Sir Thomas Nott *Knight.*

Nicholas Oudart *Esquire.*

Henry

Henry *Earl of Peterburgh.*

Philip Packer *Esquire.*

Samuel Parker *M. A.*

Sir Robert Passon *Knight and Baronet.*

John Peirson *D. D.*

John Pell *D. D.*

Samuel Pepys *Esquire.*

Sir William Persal *Knight.*

Monsieur Samuel Petit.

Sir William Petty *Knight.*

Sir Peter Pett *Knight.*

Peter Pett *Esquire.*

Sir William Portman *Knight and Baronet, and Knight of the Bath.*

Francis Potter *B. D.*

Thomas Povey *Esquire.*

Henry Power *M. D.*

Sir Richard Powle *Knight of the Bath.*

Henry Powle *Esquire.*

John Lord Roberts *Lord Privy Seal.*

John Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Colonel Bullen Reymes.

Thomas Rolt *Esquire.*

Paul

The present State

Paul Ricaut Esquire.

William L. Vis. Stafford.

David L. Vis. Stermont.

William Schroter Esquire.

Sir James Shaen Kt. and Baronet.

Philip Skippon Esquire.

Sir Nicholas Slanning Knight.

Henry Slingsby Esquire.

Francis Smethwick Esquire.

Edward Smith Esquire.

George Smith M. D.

William Soame Esquire.

Monsieur Samuel Sorbier.

Sir Robert Southwel Knight.

Thomas Spratt M. A.

Alexander Stanhope Esquire.

Thomas Stanley Esquire.

Sir Nicholas Stewart Baronet.

John Earl of Tweedale.

Christopher Terne M. D.

Thomas Thynne Esquire.

Malachy Truſtan M. D.

Sir Samuel Tuke Knight.

Ceknt

*Count Charles Ubaldino of Mount-
Feltre.*

Cornelius Vermuyden Esquire.

Monsieur Isaac Vossius.

George Lord Bishop of Winton.

Edmund Waller Esquire.

John Wallis D. D.

Esay Ward M. A.

Edward Waterhouse Esquire.

Daniel Whistler M. D.

Joseph Williamson Esquire.

Thomas Willis M. D.

Francis Willoughby Esquire.

William Winde Esquire.

John Winthrop Esquire.

Samuel Woodford Esquire.

Benjamin Woodroffe M. A.

John Wray M. A.

Matthew Wren Esquire.

Christopher Wren L. L. D.

Thomas Wren M. D.

Sir Cyril Wyche Knight.

Sir Peter Wyche Knight.

Edmund Wylde Esquire.

Richard.

Richard L: *A. B.* of York.
John Lord Yester,

**A List of the present
COUNCIL.**

William L. *Viscount* Brounker.
P R E S I D E N T.

William Aerskin *Esquire.*

George Lord Berkley.
William Lord Brereton.

John Lord *Bishop* of Chester.
Dr. Timothy Clerk.

Daniel Colwall *Esquire.*
William Croom *M. Dr.*

John Evelyn *Esquire.*
Sir George Ent *Knight.*

Jonathan Goddard *M. D.*

Henry Lord Howard of Norfolk.
Thomas Henshaw *Esquire.*

Sir Robert Moray *Knight.*

Sir

Sir Paul Neil Knight.
Henry Oldenburg Esquire.
Walter Pope M. D.
Edward Earl of Sandwich.
Seth Lord Bishop of Salisbury.
Sir Gilbert Talbot Knight.
Sir Theodore de Vaux.

By the foregoing List the Reader may perceive how many persons of different Degrees, Religions, Countreys, Professions, Trades and Fortunes, have united and conspired to lay aside all Names of distinction amicably to promote experimental knowledge.

At *Arundel House* (by the Bounty of the Right Honourable the Lord *Henry Howard of Norfolk* is at present the place of their meeting the time is every Thursday at four of the Clock in the afternoon.

At *Gresham Colledge* (in the Custody of that most ingenious discoverer and indefatigable Experimenter
 Mr.

Mr. *Robert Hook* is their *Repository*, the free and bountiful gift of *Daniel Colwal Esq*; the present Treasurer of the said Society, wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities fetcht (some of them) from the farthest corners of the habitable World, as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flyes, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some things petrified, others ossified, Mummies, Gummes, &c. divers of which have been since added by other worthy members of that Society, and by other ingenious persons; and in a short time is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the works of Nature in the World.

Touching their Library (the noble gift of the for-mentioned Lord *H. Howard*) their Laboratories, intended Colledges, &c. account shall be given elsewhere.

*The Names and Titles of the
Governours of the severall
Colledges and Halls in Oxon.*

Doctor Fell, Dean of Christ-
Church.

Dr. Pierce President of Magdalen-
Colledge.

Dr. Woodward Warden of New-
Colledge.

Dr. James Warden of All-Souls.

Sir Tho. Clayton Warden of Merton.

Dr. Newlin President of Corp. Christi.

Dr. Barlow Provost of Queens.

Dr. Mew President of St. Johns.

Dr. Bathurst President of Trinity.

Dr. Yates Principal of Brasen Nose.

Dr. Say Provost of Oriel.

Dr. Ironside Warden of Wadham.

Dr. Crew Rector of Lincoln.

Dr. Clayton Master of University-
Colledge.

Dr. Berry Rector of Exeter.

Dr. Savage Master of Baliol.

Dr. Jenkins Principal of Jesus.

Mr. Hall Master of Pembroke.

Dr.

Dr. *Hide* Principal of *Magd. Hall*.
 Dr. *Tully* Principal of *Edmund Hall*.
 Dr. *Lamplugh* Princ. of *Albon Hall*.
 Mr. *Stone* Princ. of *New-Inn*.
 Dr. *Eaton* Princ. of *Glocester-Hall*.
 Dr. *Crowder* Princ. of *St. Mary Hall*.
 Dr. *Lamphire* Princ. of *Hart Hall*.

*The Names of the Professours
 and Lecturers in Oxon.*

Reg. Professor Theologia Dr. *Allestry*.
Reg. Professor Medic. Dr. *Hide*.
Reg. Profes. Juris Civilis Dr. *Swett*.
Lingua Hebraica P. *Reg.* Dr. *Pocock*.
Lingua Greca Prof. *Reg.* Dr. *Levins*.
Praelector Anatom. Dr. *Paris, C.C.C.*
Pral. Theol. Domina Margarita,
 Dr. *Barlow*.
Praelector Historia Dr. *Lamphire*.
Pral. Natural Philos. Dr. *Willis*.
Pral. Astron. Dr. *Wren*.
Praelect. Geomet. Dr. *Wallis*.
Pral. Moral Philos. Mr. *Hodges*,
 Ch. Ch.

*A Catalogue of the Masters of
all the Colledges and Halls in
the University of Cambridge.*

ST. Peters Coll. Dr. Beamont, D.D.
 Clare Hall, Dr. Dillingham, D.D.
 Pembroke Hall, Dr. Mapletost, D.D.
 Corpus Christi Colledge alias Bennet
 Colledge, Dr. Spencer D. D.
 Trinity Hall Dr. King, Dr. in Law.
 Gonville & Caius Coll. Dr. Braddy,
 Doctor in Physick.
 Kings Colledge Dr. Fleetwood, D.D.
 and Provost of the said Colledge.
 Queens Colledge Dr. Wells, D. D.
 St. Katherins Hall, Dr. Lightfoot, D.D.
 Jesus Colledge Dr. Baldero, D.D.
 Christ's Coll. Dr. Cudworth, D.D.
 St Johns Coll. Dr. Gunning, D.D.
 Magdalen Coll Dr. Dewport, D.D.
 Trinity Coll. Dr. Pearson. D.D.
 Emanuel Coll Dr. Britton, D. D.
 Sussex and Sidney Coll. Dr. Minshal,
 D. D.

The

The Names of the Publick Professors in the University of Cambridge.

DOCTOR *Gunning*, the Kings Professor in Divinity.

Dr. *Pierson*, the Lady *Margarets* Professor in Divinity.

Dr. *Clarke*, Professor in the Civil Law.

Dr. *Glisson*, Professor in Physick.

Mr. *Barrow* the Mathematick Professor.

Dr. *Cudworth* the Hebrew Professor.

Mr. *Creston* the Greek Professor.

FINIS.

of

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